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BASHKIMI Views Belgrade Nonaligned Summit

AU1309132889 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 11 Sep 89 p 4

[Genc Kondi article: "A Tendency to Merely Describe"]

[Text] The Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement took place in Belgrade last week. The movement has now been in existence for 28 years, and includes more than 100 mainly undeveloped countries of the world. As on previous occasions, the Belgrade meeting was pervaded by a tendency to merely describe the problems of today's world, but there were also evident efforts by the superpowers to influence the political thinking of the statesmen of the countries concerned. Once again, organizational problems surfaced at the meeting, involving divisions into groups on various problems and discussion of the road this organization is to follow in the future.

As in the past, all the delegations taking part in the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement pointed out that the world is faced with many major problems, on whose solution mankind's rate of development depends. These problems include, for instance, the inexorable growth in arms, especially nuclear weapons. In this context, Ecuador called for a total ban on nuclear weapons, while other countries such as Syria and Sri Lanka drew attention to the progressive militarization of their regions, and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by countries who have not hitherto possessed them (such as Israel and South Africa, although this has not been officially confirmed). Another important issue was that of hotbeds of world conflict. Both the speeches and the concluding documents cited such hotbeds as Afghanistan, Cambodia, Lebanon, South Africa, the Middle East (with the Palestinian problem at the core of the "volcano"), the failure of Iran and Iraq to reach a conclusive peace, and so forth. Various speakers said that rapprochement between the superpowers and detente in their relations with each other do not make world peace more secure at a time when, apart from the aforementioned regions, Panama, Central America in general, and other areas are prey to the hegemonist ambitions of the great powers. Cuba said that the United States, despite "new processes," still preaches struggle against progressive regimes that are not pro-American. Can one talk of "good" intentions toward detente in this context? Meanwhile, President Suharto of Indonesia stated that "The new detente continues to be limited to the relations and interests of the superpowers and their political and military alliances."

One major and disturbing problem for these countries is that of the colossal debt of $1.3 trillion. This was described by delegates as a real time bomb for world peace and security, and a well-designed ploy by the developed capitalist powers to increase their profits at the expense of the poverty of the peoples of the world's most undeveloped countries. "Our people are always being told to tighten their belts," said Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania, who added, "Why? So that the banks of the industrialized North can make profits!" It was rightly pointed out that political detente can only be short-lived if it lacks an economic dimension.

Other problems discussed were those of environmental pollution, and especially the attempts by industrialized countries to export their own ecological catastrophes elsewhere, the problems of drugs, international terrorism, and so forth.

The peoples are worried about the problems that are accumulating, leaving no scope for a vision of a better future. It is the superpowers and imperialism who are to blame for this.

As in the past, the United States and the USSR were at pains to encourage the nonaligned countries in various ways not to make demands and form radical plans for action, but to confine themselves to a description of the issues, which changes nothing.

This time, they were principally at pains to influence the Nonaligned Movement through their ideology. The spirit of detente, of "a new era in international relations," and of "better" prospects due to the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow was in fact a "fifth column" at this meeting. It cannot be denied that the two metropolises rubbed their hands with satisfaction at the results of the meeting. The BBC observed contentedly that "The draft resolution drawn up by Yugoslavia drew the movement away from its traditional anticolonialist line, toward cooperation with the industrialized countries."

Nevertheless, the participating countries were divided into two groups, the moderate and the radical.

"Our opposition to imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism goes without saying," said Robert Mugabe, the outgoing chairman of the movement. However, the movement's critical spirit is declining. This was the general response of the foreign press, while the Swiss paper BERNER ZEITUNG commented that "The Nonaligned Movement has recently lost something of its importance."

Significant problems also emerged from the fact that many participating countries are in open conflict with each other, such as Afghanistan with Pakistan, Iran with Iraq, and Vietnam with other Southeast Asian countries.

To describe the problems is one thing, but the main thing is to solve them. Nonalignment continues to pursue a policy of "calling on" capitalist metropolies to make concessions "for the sake of mankind." Is this enough to change the world?

Albania, CSSR Raise Diplomatic Representation

AU1309184089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Czechoslovak Socialist

Republic have agreed to raise the level of diplomatic representation in both countries from charge d'affaires level to ambassadorial level.

Post, Communications Agreement Signed With GDR

AU1009222589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications of the GDR, received the delegation of the General Board of Posts and Telecommunications, led by its director, Sokol Hoxha [name as heard], which is currently paying a visit to the GDR in connection with bilateral cooperation in posts and telecommunications.

In the talks conducted on this occasion, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the course of relations between our two countries, particularly in the field of post and telecommunications, and it was said that there is scope for further development.

An agreement for cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the GDR was signed today. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by Sokol Hoxha, general director of posts and telecommunications, and for the GDR side by Rudolph Schulze, minister of posts and telecommunications. The agreement provides for cooperation in the fields of postal traffic, telecommunication services, and technical and scientific cooperation in posts and telecommunications.

Kosovo Name Changes Reported, Criticized

AU1309105189 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 8 Sep 89 p 4

[ATA report: "Blow To the Albanians' National Heritage"]

[Text] Pristina, 7 Sep—The Pristina paper RILINDJA reports that the Assembly of Klina Commune, in Kosovo, has recently decided to remove the mane of Luigj Gurakuqi from a school in the town. In the debate on the subject, the delegate Tom Nikollaj called the demand to change the school's name unconvincing, and emphasized that, where brotherhood and unity are concerned, every people must respect the values of another people. The delegate Kol Smakaj asked why the name borne by the school for 20 years should be changed, while Hazir Tatilaj said there had also been demands to change the name of the Azem Bejta Elementary School and the Echo of Dukagjin Hall of Culture.

This step was taken at a time when Serbian nationalists have increased their pressure to expunge Albanian names from Kosovo, to reconsider all the names of streets, schools, and institutions of various kinds, to examine the use of the Albanian flag, and to reassess the conclusions of Albanian history about Kosovo.

The Belgrade paper POLITIKA on 29 August demanded that "schools should have their old names restored to them," and that the names of Hasan Prishtina, Bajram Curri, Luigj Gurakuqi, Isa Boletini, Azem Bejta, Shota Galica, etc., should be removed. As the Yugoslav paper NOVOSTI OSAM reports, the Kosovo Historical Institute has stressed in this connection that the abovementioned and other personalities are famous in the Albanians' national history as consistent fighters against the Ottoman occupiers, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the antipopular regimes of the time of Ahmet Zogu. Where the brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities are concerned, not one of them can be considered dubious. The historians of this institute, the abovementioned paper reports, are resolutely opposed to all changes to the names of schools. Such a step, they stress, would mean that our society is no longer humane and democratic. The names of schools, the Kosovo History Institute points out, are a political issue and an expression of national equality.

The changes to the names of schools in Kosovo are part of the campaign of the Serbian chauvinists to deny the Albanian people's history and culture. The purpose of such steps, accompanied by lies and slanders against the most outstanding figures in the history of the Albanian people, is to erase the Albanians' national heritage. They have been in preparation for a long time, but it is significant that they are being implemented immediately after the constitutional changes which, according to the "assurances" given by Belgrade, will supposedly not affect the freedoms and national rights of the Albanians and their equality with the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Pogradec District Fulfills Wheat Plan

AU1109115189

[Editorial report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 5 September carries on page 1 a 500-word ATA-attributed report entitled "Toward New Achievements." The report states that Pogradec District has fulfilled its wheat and rye production and delivery plans, achieving an average wheat yield of 25 quintals per hectare. According to the report, this result shows the possibility of plan fulfillment "even under difficult conditions and in mountainous terrain."

Official Discusses New Passports, Visas

AU1209115889 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 7 Sep 89 p 3

["Conversation with Georgi Milev, second secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," by Plamen Starev and Vasil Zakhariev: "More About Entrance Visas,"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Starev, Zakhraiev] Comrade Mitev, our readers most frequently ask about the issue of permits to work abroad.

[Mitev] As a matter of principle, no country has officially announced that it would issue labor permit-visas for Bulgarian citizens. Many of the visa forms used by the embassies explicitly state that the citizen has no right to work with a tourist visa. This applies, for example, to the FRG and the United States. The citizen signs and declares that he will not seek work. Otherwise, he will be confronted with the local laws.

[Starev, Zakhariev] After the Republic of Turkey unilaterally closed its border with the People's Republic of Bulgaria it again introduced the use of visas for the descendants of Islamized Bulgarians. What must they know if they want to visit Turkey?

[Mitev] A few days ago the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey began to issue cards with numbers for the citizens. The cards point out the date on which the citizens may visit the embassy. The General Consulate in Plovdiv acts in the same manner. Now they are issuing cards for the end of May 1990. Then the citizens must go and file the necessary application for the visa. There is no guarantee that they will receive it.

[Starev, Zakhariev] This applies to entrance visas. What about exit visas? Are they being issued?

[Mitev] Of course. As of 1 September, every citizen can obtain a foreign travel passport from the relevant administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The difficulty is that the exit visa is issued for the period of 1 month, while an entrance visa for Turkey can be obtained only after 6 months or even later.

[Starev, Zakhariev] Article 18 of the Code on Applying the Law on Foreign Travel Passports states that the citizens can direct their request for entrance or transit visas to the "Consular" Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Mitev] By ensuring foreign entrance visas for Bulgarian citizens the "Consular" Department saves them much effort and time, especially work time. This is especially the case of citizens from the province, who in practice can obtain foreign visas without travelling to Sofia.

[Starev, Zakhariev] How can a foreign visa be obtained in urgent cases?

[Mitev] A special document must be presented for each urgent case. If medical treatment is involved, the necessary telex from the medical establishment, which will treat the patient, must be presented. The telex will be checked and translated by the "Consular" Department. It must be accompanied by an expert's opinion and a document from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in order to provide the foreign currency necessary for the treatment.

[Starev, Zakhariev] Are there difficulties in the issue of visas?

[Mitev] Yes, there are difficulties, and they can be classified in several groups. Some countries, such as Australia, require a flight reservation as a precondition of issuing a visa. Many embassies do not provide visa applications, or provide them in very limited quantity. Extending the term of certain visas is a complicated and difficult venture. Other embassies require the tourist to include the name of the hotel in which they will live in their applications. Certain countries require payment of the visa tax in foreign currency. Occasionally, the tax is very high, and sometimes the tourists must pay even for the visa application in foreign currency. There are cases in which the citizens cannot implement their plan to travel abroad, despite the fact that they have already paid a significant amount of money.

New Passport, Customs Regulations Examined

AU1309165389 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No. 37, 11 Sep 89 pp 2,3

[Georgi Andonov article: "On Passports and Customs"]

[Text] The Law on Foreign Travel Passports, which began to be enforced on 1 September 1989, is a law like every other law, and it involves a series of tedious and matter-of-fact details which cannot be ignored. Let us hear what Major Boyan Vasev, head of the passport service at the Fifth Municipal Ministry of Internal Affairs Administration in Sofia, has to say on this subject.

The premises on which the "Foreign Travel Passport Service" (at 9 San Stefano Street) is situated are quite new; it smells of fresh paint there. They have done everything they can to list the number of documents required for passport applications. These lists are displayed on boards. The list begins with the petitioner's application, statistical data, and passport pictures, and last but not least, with a document certifying the payment of the passport fee which amounts to 100 leva. After the procedures have been initiated, the new foreign travel passport can be obtained within 30 days from the same passport service office.

We would not like to appear petty-minded, but we made an experimental expedition to some district tobacconists in Sofia's center in order to see whether any application forms for foreign travel passports are on sale. Only in one place were we reassured that such forms are always available, even at present. In some places, however, we

were told that such forms have not been supplied for several months. This may seem to be a trivial matter at first glance, but what should the applicants do if no application forms are available? However, this question is rather a matter that tobacconists are responsible for, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs is not responsible for it.

The opportunity for a larger number of people to travel abroad quite naturally increases the mass interest in the most topical issues of customs policy under the circumstances of the current economic and social restructuring processes. This takes us to Nikolay Nikolov, head of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Planning and Economy.

The economic necessity of expanding personal initiatives in the sector of mass consumer goods production and in the sphere of services to the population introduced considerable changes in the policy of customs control over imports. The ban on the import of production means by physical persons was lifted and minimum custom duties amounting to 10 percent of the value of goods are required in this area.

The import of goods for personal use has been considerably facilitated. Practically no custom duties have to be paid to import household goods and appliances, clothing, medicines, and other consumer goods used by the masses. Only 22 varieties of goods are subject to custom duties. This includes video equipment, for which only 10-percent customs duties are required because they are not goods of primary necessity. The receipt of packages from abroad is also facilitated and 95 percent of the goods contained in such packages are duty free.

Nevertheless, customs barriers do exist, of course. We are not talking about the struggle against smugglers. Barriers are also required to protect public interests. Restrictions have been introduced on importing gas appliances (for which customs duties amounting to 60 percent have to be paid) and on all appliances consuming natural gas and oil. The reason for this is these fuels are required for economic purposes and their consumption by private citizens should be compensated by higher customs duties.

The Law on Transactions With Foreign Exchange Values and Foreign Exchange Control and the special Instruction on Control Over Foreign Exchange Values have been amended. The changes are aimed at liberalizing customs control at the country's borders. Better opportunities were provided for people who have acquired foreign currency abroad and have declared it to deposit their foreign currency in the Bulgarian National Bank. Such people are also entitled to make purchases in foreign currency stores, or to take the foreign currency abroad within 30 days.

Nikolay Nikolov adds: Along with this, conditions for exerting control over those foreign and local individuals, who, according to the terminology of customs officials, are exchanging currency according to irregular methods, have been established. For this purpose, foreign travelers who are carrying foreign currency that is valued at more than 5,000 leva are obliged to declare it and to fill in a form, which they have to present at customs before leaving the country.

What else is expected to change in the work of our customs authorities so that they may become an effective instrument of foreign economic activities? Following the issuing of Decree No. 56 and the Code of Regulations for its application, the restructuring process is advancing in the direction of effectiveness, efficient control, and restriction of formalities and bureaucratic measures.

The CEMA countries are also changing their customs control procedures and methods of handling documents. Consultations with the other CEMA countries aimed at introducing a uniform method of control with joint customs declarations were initiated at the initiative of the Soviet customs authorities.

A flexible customs policy can be a considerable incentive for our country's participation in international economic integration. Measures such as checking citizens' suitcases, or methods of working against smugglers, will be further applied whenever it is required by the current circumstances, but they should not be the only task of customs officials.

Arab Movements Support Bulgarian Position

AU0609105789 Sofia BTA in English 1012 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Declaration of the Arab National Liberation Movements"—BTA headline]

[Text] Damascus, September 6 (BTA)—A declaration has been circulated here of the national liberation movements in the Arab world which reads:

The representatives of the Arab national liberation movements, gathered in Damascus, reject and renounce the actions of the Turkish Government, supported and directed by imperialism, related to the issue of Bulgarian Muslims. The aim of these actions is to provoke national hostilities in the Balkan peninsula and they serve the expansionist pan-Turkish policy, the document reads. It is clear that with that Turkey is trying to impede the peaceful process which has started in the Balkans and in Europe and is a realizer of part of the plot of imperialism against the socialist states.

The declaration expresses solidarity with the principle policy of Bulgaria for guaranteeing the constitutional rights of all citizens as well as with the decision of the Bulgarian Government giving each citizen the right to travel freely abroad and stresses at the same time that the Turkish Government closed its border with Bulgaria in spite of the consistent affirmations about its opening to be able to play more easily with the fate of innocent people. The closing of the border is in complete contradiction with the Vienna and Helsinki agreements, the

document recalls and appeals at the world public opinion to pay attention to the shameful breaking on the part of Turkey of the human rights of millions of Kurds, Armenians, Arabs, etc.

Political Rehabilitation Decision Analyzed

AU1309135089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 89 p 3

[Editorial article: Highly Humane and Political Duty"]

[Text] Objectively revealing and elucidating all events in the history of the party and the people, restoring political, judicial, and social justice whenever necessary, and informing the broad public—these are the major tasks resolved in the process of restructuring in our country. These are the major characteristics of the process of democratization, expanding glasnost, and creating a new information atmosphere and culture in our society. The decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] on the political rehabilitation to spell individually the names of the Bulgarian political emigrants in the USSR in the 1930's and 1940's is an important element of this process. This became possible with the cooperation of the CPSU Central Committee, and thanks to the access granted to Soviet archives and the possibility of obtaining the necessary information from competent Soviet organs.

As is well-known, a significant part of the Bulgarian political emigration found refuge in the USSR. However, almost one-third of its members were affected by the wave of Stalin's terror, and hundreds of them perished. Leading party cadres were among them. When the arbitrariness threatened almost all members of our political emigration Georgi Dimitrov, the BCP Central Committee Bureau abroad, and the BCP representation at the Executive Committee of the Komintern repeatedly approached the Soviet party and state leaders and the competent organs with attempts to save our slandered, unjustly arrested, condemned, and repressed compatriots. In certain cases they were successful but they could not stop the mass terror.

This is the real nature of the problem. However, it has another important aspect—the attitude of our party, its leadership, and our public to the problem, especially later on during the years of socialist construction in Bulgaria. Already before the BCP Central Committee's April 1956 Plenum, the sound forces in the party led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov opposed the course of repressions, similar to the one conducted by Stalin. The decisions of the plenum rehabilitated the innocent party and state leaders, who had suffered under the personality cult period, as well as a part of those who had suffered under the repressions in the USSR. The party developed well-planned and organized work in this direction, however, it was hindered by the situation in the USSR which changed at the beginning of the 1960's. Only after the 27th CPSU Congress, under conditions of the new political course developed by the party and state leadership headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the course of restructuring, democratization, and glasnost, did it become possible to obtain broad information on those issues.

In recent years, as a result of documentary research conducted with the cooperation of the CPSU Central Committee, hundreds of political emigrants were rehabilitated. This activity obtained a new impetus after the BCP Central Committee December 1988 Plenum, at which it was again stressed that restoring the good name, dignity, and cause of all victims of Stalin's regime is a matter of duty and responsibility for our party. The logical result was the recent decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, which after obtaining the necessary additional information from the USSR, will be expanded to cover the rest of those who suffered under the repressions. Work related to the scientific research and assessment of events, phenomena, and figures from insufficiently clarified periods of the party's development will continue and gain momentum.

Additional work related to restoring the party membership of those who suffered under the repressions still needs to be completed. This will be done in the BCP by the party committees and organizations, and the BCP control-auditing commissions; in the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] by the BZNS Permanent board; and in the Komsomol by the Komsomol Central Committee. In addition, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism will recognize them as active fighters against fascism and capitalism. Naturally, the relevant groups will solve the social issues of those who have suffered under the repressions and their heirs in an appropriate manner.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo is an act of fulfilled patriotic, party, moral, and human duty, which acquires special political importance today at a time of restructuring in our country and increased responsibility for further national unity, and as a part of the activity related to marking the 100th BCP anniversary.

The names and causes of hundreds of revolutionary fighters for freedom, independence, and socialism are being restored, clean of any blemish. Events and figures of great importance in the rich party history are being illuminated and correctly assessed, something which undoubtedly will contribute to further enhancing its authority. This fully complies with Blagoev's traditions and the principles of party democracy and party comradeship.

The problems exceed its purely party dimensions. Hundreds of additional sons and daughters of our people, who dedicated their lives to the people's freedom and happiness, now find their deserved place in the pantheon of immortality. New pages, devoted to heroism in Bulgaria's name are being inscribed in our national history. They preserve for eternity truths which are a part of our life and dignity which will enhance even more the adherence of Bulgarians to the ideas and struggles of the

party for national and social liberation and for the comprehensive prosperity of the indivdual personality and society.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo contains highly moral and universal values. By cleansing the names of our compatriots from the slander we also accept the truth about times and people that are a part of the people's destiny. Their political, moral, and material acquittal teaches us to be more charitable and just. Their suffering and death oblige us to value the law and place it above everything else. With their heroism, those patriots and internationalists deeply enter our consciousness as an eternally obligatory measure of our own intentions and deeds. We received back an invaluable national treasure of images and examples, a fact that should prompt us to consider ourselves more responsible, united, and rallied; something for which we are grateful to the CPSU. We again lived through events that took place 50 and more years ago, and they must prompt us to be wiser and better people. Another characteristic stroke was added to the portrait of the nation. The humanism, manifested in the rehabilitation, enhances our self-respect and hope of greater respect for us on the part of others. It also strengthens our national dignity, enhanced through our ability to defend our personal dignity.

The new rehabilitation of Bulgarian political emigrants—victims of Stalinist arbitrariness—conforms the spirit of July restructuring and our country's socialist renewal. It is a step along the road of democratization and glasnost, and constructing the law-governed state and highly developed civilized society.

This act of political, judicial, and social justice, which is an expression of socialist humanism and continuation of the party's democratic traditions, will encourage us and oblige us to look deeper into ourselves, as personalities, party, and people.

Army Daily Analyzes Gorbachev TV Speech

AU1309120489 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Sep 89 p 4

[Ivan Marinov article: "Course is Clear: Strengthening Restructuring"]

[Text] Our loyalty to socialism and great love for and friendship with the USSR make us especially sensitive toward the problems of Soviet society. Therefore, we accepted and are accepting without any reservations the heroic steps the CPSU adopted along the road of restructuring and fully share the concern of the USSR party and state leadership related to the complex situation in the country, that recently emerged. This complication of the situation in the USSR emerged because of the tension in the consumer market, conflicts in nationalities' relations, and the occasionally painful processes of forming the new social awareness, related to overcoming deformations in society and renewing socialism.

Those were the main issues in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, read at the end of last week on the central Soviet Television. He assessed on merit the stirring and activation of the working masses, thanks to the party policy of restructuring, and their broad participation in discussing and solving the socioeconomic and political tasks. This undoubtedly enhances the potential of restructuring and facilitates the overcoming of the people's alienation from the government.

The concern of the Soviet party and state leader, precisely articulated and addressed, stems from the well-known and publicized attempts to discredit restructuring from conservative, leftist, and overtly anti-socialist positions. The actions of these forces lead toward a single goal—creating an atmosphere of alarm, impasse, and uncertainty in society.

"Recently," Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, "recommendations appeared, according to which our 'salvation' is in one thing—relinquishing the socialist values and implementing restructuring in a capitalist fashion."

Such "recommendations" were clearly expressed and publicized by various informal meetings and rallies, at which the participants clearly and frankly used the language of the foreign radio stations and advertised anti-Soviet slogans.

Mikhail Gorbachev also spoke with concern about the discipline, order, and responsibility, and stressed that this situation cannot be tolerated any longer. The problems that emerge in the labor collectives must be timely resolved, so that they would not develop and acquire a painful character.

"Strict order must be established in all cities and settlements." This was the conclusion of the Soviet party and state leader, while discussing in his televised speech the issues posed for Soviet society by the growing criminality.

An appeal to strengthen practical work related to strengthening restructuring and resolving the problems that have accumulated was addressed to the Soviet people from the television screens. Specific goals related to resolving this task by the Second Congress of the People's Deputies, the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the USSR Government, were pointed out.

We are fully justified in our confidence that the CPSU, the wise party of Lenin, will succeed in fulfilling with dignity its role as the political vanguard of Soviet society. We are sure that it will firmly and unflinchingly implement the course of restructuring, heading the revolutionary transformations in the country. Therefore we extend our fraternal hand and firm shoulder, and wish it success.

Government Discusses New Plan, Ecology

AU0609065189 Sofia BTA in English 2003 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA)—At today's session the Council of Ministers discussed some issues of great

significance for the development of restructuring of national economy and of the whole socialist society in the next year and in a more distant future.

The government started its work on the 1990 plan which should not only provide the solution of the socioeconomic tasks but also lay the beginning of the structural and technological changes and processes in the next period.

The solution of the big tasks requires the formation of a favourable economic situation. Under the new economic conditions and regulators: prices, duties, interest percentages, currency coefficients, etc. The companies are interested in accelerated structural and technological renewal of production and in activities which save resources and as well as in active participation on the international markets.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that in the further work special attention should be placed on the new economic realities which require new technology for the preparation of plans. Changes are to take place in the basic proportions of the national economic complex, which will be socially directed, there will be changes in the structure and technology of production in the management of the material resources. The need was also stressed to increase decisively the role of the economic regulators, to build a whole system of measures which will allow to develop the internal possibilities and resources of economy.

Two documents of vital importance for the practical pursuing of the new ecological policy were discussed.

The National Programme For Protection and Reproduction of the Nature Environment up to the Year 2000 and in the Following Period envisages consistent initiatives for ecologization of the material production and the other spheres of national economy. The aim is to focus the efforts mainly in a lasting prevention of the negative influence on nature and in ecologically efficient use of its resources restoring at the same time the caused damages.

The new approach to the solution of the ecological issues: mainly on an economic basis is characteristic of the programme. In its preparation an ecological prognosis for the country up to the year 2000 has been used in accord with the prognosis for the socioeconomic development in this period. Now the programme is to be published for a nation-wide discussion.

In compliance with the law of referendum a proposal is made to promulgate the bill for protection and reproduction of the environment, discussed at today's session. The adoption of such a law is an objective need at the present stage as the regulations and the existing legislation are lagging behind the ecological needs of society.

The future law includes the basic principles of the new ecological policy: the recognition of the rights of the citizens to a favourable nature environment is in unity with their obligation to care for its preservation in compliance with the long term interests of society: the establishment of the protection and reproduction of environment as a basic function of the socialist state and obligation of all state bodies, etc.

The government discussed also documents about the development of the Bulgarian medical care and the carrying in this sphere of a policy which will reflect the needs of man of health care provision and will guarantee it.

300 GDR Citizens Leave FRG Embassy

LD1409012689 Prague CTK in English 2247 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK)—On the basis of the guarantees which the Government of the GDR offered to its citizens, some 300 GDR citizens left the FRG Embassy here and returned home.

Counsellor of the FRG Embassy in Prague Michael Steiner said today that some 150 GDR tourists remain in the embassy now.

The FRG Embassy is still closed for the public.

FRG Criticized Over 'Wave' of GDR Refugees

AU1409114389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 89 p 7

[Commentary by Miroslav Kubin, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Bonn]

[Text] Bonn— Numerous politicians in the FRG are vying to outdo one another in messages of greetings and thanksgiving addressed to the Hungarian Government. Federal Chancellor Kohl even used the platform of the Christian Democratic Union Congress in Bremen to do so.

Anke Fuchs, federal manager of the Social Democratic Party, sent out a circular letter, in which she appeals to party members to help the fugitives during their first orientation in "a society that is still strange to them."

The pronouncements of many other FRG politicians make the motives of this euphoria evident. Theo Weigel, chairman of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, for instance, declared at a session of his party that the German national question has now acquired a higher value and German policy a new dimension. Others are pointing out that the opening of the Hungarian border impressively calls attention to the fact that the German question is open.

The Federal Government can be thankful for the hot wave of fugitives not only to the Hungarian Government (it is, indeed, thanking them), but also to the influence of West German television, which knows very well that it is watched by many people in the GDR and therefore persistently gives publicity to, inter alia, the so- called Hallstein doctrine, under which all Germans, wherever they live, are citizens of the FRG. Lately, one constantly kept dusting off this doctrine and has been accompanying it by the proposition that, from the legal point of view, the German Empire still exists in the borders of 1937. Even some members of the Federal Government followed this line at the Day of the Homeland last Sunday and at various revanchist gatherings of Germans transferred. Many politicians of government parties are not hiding the intention that the fugitives are to be misused for discrediting the socialist system. The wave of fugitives is to be used for putting pressure on and destabilizing the GDR. The recruitment of GDR citizens to the FRG under the slogan of a single citizenship and unity of the German nation is used by various neo-Nazi groups to foment hatred against foreign workers and so-called asylum-seekers from countries outside Europe. The motto "one nation—on empire" is turning up once again in neo-Nazi propaganda.

The euphoria over the stream of fugitives is not universal, however. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG quotes the words of a Bavarian border guard: "Who will attend to them in a few weeks' time, once all this excitement is forgotten and ordinary days return?" Some politicians deemed it necessary to calm the population by assuring them that the influx of fugitives would not jeopardize jobs in the FRG. Some 4,000 vacancies for fugitives are reportedly registered at the Passau labor exchange. Most of them concern jobs which are now performed by foreign workers, mostly Turks.

Bratislava on Austrian Media 'Against' GDR

LD1309220189 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The Austrian media continue to campaign against the GDR in connection with its citizens leaving for the FRG. The Austrian tabloid daily NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG attacked Czechoslovakia also by saying that Czechoslovakia allegedly organized a hunt for the GDR refugees on its territory. According to the daily they are arrested and beaten in our country. The paper also carried an absurd report to the effect that our borders are hermetically sealed for the GDR citizens. The information from our border passes show that this is nonsense. [passage omitted]

Lenart Receives SED Official 7 Sep

AU1309114189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report: "Meeting With a Guest From the GDR"]

[Text] Prague—On Thursday [7 September] Jozef Lenart, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received Bruno Mahlow, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Auditing Commission and deputy head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department.

In a friendly conversation, at which Michal Stefanak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, was present, both representatives considered suggestions for further intensifying collaboration between the CPCZ and the SED, particularly, in the foreign policy sphere. At the same time, they exchanged views on topical issues in the current international situation and on cooperation between communist and workers' parties. Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was present at the reception.

Ties With Albania Raised To Ambassadorial Level

LD1309172189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The Governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Albanian People's Socialist Republic have agreed to raise the level of diplomatic representation in both countries from the charge d'affaires level to the ambassadors level.

Prague Views Polish Government's Tasks

LD1409083489 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Commentary by "Prague Radio's" Jaroslav Sajfrt]

[Text] In the past few years Poland saw an ancient truism come to pass, namely that it is always easier to destroy things than to create new ones. A distinct polarization in society and internal conflict has resulted in a very complex political, economic, and social situation. There is but one way out of it—all Polish citizens must pull at the same end of the rope.

The composition of the new government, a coalition of all major forces in society, create good preconditions for that. The government represents both the Communists and Solidarity, which in the past opposed any efforts by the government to improve the situation in the country. Solidarity has the majority of seats in the new government and hence the greatest portion of responsibility for ending the political crisis in Poland. Solidarity faces no easy task. Until recently the cirucumstance had allowed it to oppose rather downhearted attempts. In the past Solidarity criticized unpopular yet necessary steps taken by the government, such as closing down unprofitable enterprises. Today, solidarity's premier, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, says in his program statement that such measures are necessary. He goes so far as to say there might be a further decrease in living standards and an increase in unemployment rate.

There are other doubtful points in the statement, which political and economic grounds might be questioned. Mr Mazowiecki wants to sell state enterprises to private owners. But who has enough money in Poland to buy them? Another question is whether the Polish currency has enough value to cover the real prices of enterprises.

The new government wants to fight inflation with far-reaching economic measures which might result in unemployment. At the same time it wants to retrain dismissed workers and create new jobs. The question is whether these economic measures will not become more expensive and less profitable than maintaining the state of affairs.

These decisions will be assessed in the end by the Polish population once it sees the end results. International aspects will play only a minor role in all this as the West is unwilling to grant Poland significant economic assistance. And so the main point for Poland remains the same now after the formation of the new government as it has been for months and years, namely whether the country succeeds in reaching an agreement on a truly constructive program for its future development. The answer is being awaited by all Poland and by the world.

Note on Sale of Gasoline to Hungarians

AU1309101789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Sale of Gasoline to Hungarian Citizens"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) — Lajos Taba, second secretary for consular affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic in Prague, was received at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday [7 September], where he was handed over a note containing a decision by the relevant CSSR authorities on an adjustment in the price and method of selling gasoline to citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic on CSSR territory.

The price of gasoline will be derived from the latest price of gasoline of the same quality grade in the Hungarian People's Republic, converted at the valid rate of exchange for noncommercial payments, so that citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic will pay in the CSSR the same price as they would pay on the territory of their own state.

Citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic can purchase gasoline on CSSR territory only with vouchers bought with Czechoslovak currency. The sale of these vouchers will be provided for throughout the whole of CSSR territory.

If the Hungarian side shows an interest in the sale of these vouchers on Hungarian territory as well, for Hungarian currency, the Czechoslovak side expresses its readiness to assist it in this regard.

The aforementioned measures will go into force on 18 September 1989 and the Czechoslovak side declares that they are temporary. Their aim is to prevent the undesirable exports of gasoline that have been taking place recently.

During the presentation of the note the Czechoslovak side stressed that it will continue to support the development of tourism between the two countries.

'Discrimination' Charges Rejected

AU1309160589

[Editorial report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 September on page 6 carries a 600-word article by Vojtech Vesely, the paper's correspondent in Budapest, entitled "Well Then, Let Us Count...." The article responds to the claims of unspecified "Hungarian journalists" that the change in the price which Hungarian citizens will be charged for gasoline in Czechoslovakia, beginning on 18 September, amounts to "discrimination

against Hungarian motorists." Vesely notes that, so far, Hungarian motorists have been paying Kcs8 per liter of the "special" brand of gasoline, which is 17.76 forints at the official exchange rate. In Hungary, on the other hand, motorists have to pay 26 forints for gasoline of an equivalent octane rating. According to Vesely, this difference has prompted cab drivers from Komarom, for example, to cross the border to the Slovak city of Komarno even three times a day to fill up.

Starting on 18 September, he continues, Hungarian citizens will have to buy vouchers at Kcs14 for a liter of "special" gasoline, which equals 31.08 forints. Vesely concedes that this is more than the price in Hungary, but he points out that—because of the inflationary development in Hungary and the forint's declining purchasing power—Kcs14 in Czechoslovakia buys much more than 31.08 forints in Hungary. To demonstrate this, Vesely compares the prices of various staple products in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. He concludes his article by saying: "The official rate of exchange has long ago ceased expressing equivalent values and he who claims, on the basis of the official rate of exchange, that 222 forints in a Hungarian shop is the same as Kcs100 in a Czechoslovak one evidently has not been to a Hungarian supermarket, open-air market, or any other store for a long time.

"If the Czechoslovak measure, which concerns only one of thousands of articles in which Hungarian motorized tourists in Czechoslovakia show an interest, is a discriminatory one, then it logically arises from it that Czechoslovak tourists in Hungary are discriminated against whenever they buy anything."

Adamec Receives USSR Ambassador Lomakin

LD1209024589 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec received Viktro Lomakin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia. They informed each other about the preparation of the state plans for next year and the course of work on the plans for 1991-95.

Ladislav Adamec acquainted Viktor Lomakin with the implementation of the program declaration of the federal government.

Mongolian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

LD0809181289 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Prague Sept 8 (CTK)—Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren arrived here today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the country's government.

The Mongolian foreign minister's visit to Czechoslovakia confirms the interest of both countries to expand their cooperation in all spheres.

The talks which Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren will conduct with his Czechoslovakia colleague Jaromir Johanes will focus on ways of intensifying Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations, on an exchange of views on world topics and on the experiences of the two countries from restructuring processes in their countries. [passage omitted on background to relations]

Meets With Johanes

LD0909144489 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes waged talks here today with his Mongolian counterpart Tserenpiliin Gombosuren who arrived for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Gevernment yesterday.

Speaking about international topics, the two ministers welcomed the favourable impact of improving Soviet-U.S. relations on the overall international situation.

They stressed that the positive developments in the world result from the application of new political thinking asserted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The two ministers underlined the need to strive for overcoming negative-phenomena prevailing in international relations as well as for solving many global problems.

Both representatives exchanged views on topical questions of cooperation between socialist states. Jaromir Johanes informed his partner about further course in the realization of the conclusions from the Bucharest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. He acquainted the guest with the situation in Europe and the advancement of the all-European process.

Jaromir Johanes stressed the importance attached by Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Treaty countries to conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, measures to build confidence and security in Europe, as well as the question of quick opening of talks on tactical nuclear weapons.

Jaromir Johanes also briefed Tserenpiliin Gombosuren on the current state of asserting the Czechoslovak initiative to build a zone confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states which is Czechoslovakia's contribution to the building of a common European home.

The minister also explained the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at strengthening European cooperation in the sphere of creation and protection of the environment.

Both ministers stressed the importance for strengthening of peace and security in Asia of the peace proposals and steps made by the Soviet Union.

The two ministers voiced themselves in favour of eliminating the hotbeds of tension and for a just peaceful solution to conflicts in Asia and other parts of the world through political means, through dialogue and talks.

The Czechoslovak and Mongolian foreign ministers exchanged views on the results of the Belgrade 9th non-aligned summit. They appreciated the importance of the movement as a positive factor of world politics, and the importance of its contribution to the establishment of a more just, safe and humane world.

Tserenpiliin Gombosuren invited Jaromir Johanes to pay an official friendly visit to Mongolia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The talks proceeded in a cordial comradely atmosphere and were marked by an identity of views on the questions discussed.

Stresses Cooperation

LD1209031689 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes gave here today an official luncheon in honour of his Mongolian counterpart Tserenpilyn Gombosuren.

In his speech, Jaromir Johanes pointed out the successes achieved by the Mongolian people since the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic 65 years ago. Speaking of international relations, he stressed that despite all complications, new political thinking is being gradually pushed through. "However, we neither ignore nor underestimate negative phenomena accompanying the present-day situation", he stated.

We must thus together with our allies further tirelessly strive to make our partners accept the contemporary reality, to make the transition from confrontation to dialogue irreversible, to ensure international security by political means and to support it by wide international cooperation. The strengthening of the position of socialism in the world must principally help push through these intentions. The launched path of its reconstruction on the basis of Leninist principles, the effort to make full use of its whole humanistic potential serves this, the Czechoslovak minister stated, adding that the process of restructuring and democratization of both societies, the Czechoslovak and Mongolian, is an important contribution to this effort.

Tserenpilyn Gombosuren expressed satisfaction with the course of his visit to Czechoslovakia. He stated that the most important task of the world public is to make impossible a reversal of the positive tendencies under way in the world. He said that flexible politics based on new political thinking and the cooperation of Warsaw Treaty member countries play a significant role in this direction, appreciating in this connection Czechoslovakia's foreign political activity aimed at the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The Mongolian foreign minister stressed that his country has resolved to further actively cooperate with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and help solve the topical issues of Asia and the whole world by peaceful means. The Mongolian initiative of August 1989 to set up a permanent mechanism for dialogue and cooperation between the countries of north-east Asia and the Pacific follows the same goal, he stressed.

Received by Husak

LD1209031289 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpilyn Gombosuren at Prague Castle today. In the course of their cordial and friendly conversation, they expressed appreciation for the high standard of mutual relations, which are developing in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, they expressed the interest of the two sides in further deepening Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations and in creating prerequisites for implementing new and effective forms of cooperation in harmony with the reforms taking place in the two countries.

The conversation also confirmed the two countries' identical stands on the key questions of current world development, as well as their determination to strive for the strnegthening of peace and security in the world by all possible means.

Ends Visit

LD1209031889 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK)—Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpilyn Gombosuren ended his three-day official visit and left Czechoslovakia today.

U.S. Latin American Policy Seeks To 'Blackmail'

AU1309201889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 89 p 6

[Jan Skoda article: "They Have Not Abandoned the Road to Santa Fe; The Bush Administration's New Policy in Latin America?"]

[Excerpts] The Latin American public waited for several months while the Bush Administration formulated its policy toward Latin America. The hope that it would differ from the Reagan Administration's foreign policy was aroused by the continued dialogue with the Soviet Union on solving the Central American crisis and by Washington's promises about "the necessity of a thorough analysis and a new Latin American policy." Four members of Bush's team, F. Bouchey, R. Fontaine, D. Jordan, and G. Sumer, undertook this task at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year. Finally, out of their political-science workshop came the Santa Fe II document, which formulates the aims of the new American Administration in relation to the Latin American continent.

Already, according to indications, it is obvious that Bush wants to continue on the road which his predecessor marked out at the beginning of the 1980's in the program of the so-called committee from Santa Fe. The authors of the new program proceed from the fact that, in some cases, American policy needs more time to bring results. Just as in the past, they are starting out from the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, which de facto justify interference in the internal development of the Latin American countries. Nothing has changed even in the finding of reasons for American policy's lack of success south of the Rio Grande. They see the main reason for this and all the continent's other problems in "communist interference, terrorism, and drug trafficking," for which they half blame the Soviet Union and "its satellites"—socialist Cuba and Sandinist Nicaragua.

However, it would be wrong not to see differences in comparison with the concepts of Reagan's foreign policy in Latin America. It is obvious that Bush's advisers have minutely analyzed their predecessors' failures. They adopt a critical standpoint on the use of the method of an undeclared war against Nicaragua, on the attempts to overthrow General Manuel Noriega in Panama, on the inefficient measures to prevent illicit supplies of drugs to the North American market, and on the tension between the American banks and their Latin American debtors. At the same time, priorities are also changing. They place the economic situation on the continent at the forefront and claim that it is necessary "to help" Latin American governments reduce the heavy burden of indebtedness by writing off, if applicable, debts in American banks, by reducing state control in particular and the significance of the state sector in the national economy in general, and by increasing the role of private capital, and naturally also foreign capital. [passage omitted]

The efforts of the Bush Administration, then, among other things proceed from the interests of American capital.

The main pretext is to use the countries' economic and financial difficulties to assert American ideas of democracy and social order. It will only provide assistance to those countries which deserve it on account of their "liberalized" policy. On the other hand, those who reject such "cooperation" will be exposed to further pressure with the help of blackmail and blockades.

The new political thinking and progress in Soviet-American dialogue is only slightly contemplated in the Santa Fe II document. [passage omitted]

The document deals, in particular, with the strategy of so-called low-intensity conflict, which is nothing other than the fostering of regional armed conflicts and the attempt to bring an end to revolutionary national liberation movements by military means. The strategy is developed under the leadership of the command for special operations at the American Department of Defense, the Pentagon. [passage omitted]

The Bush Administration's Latin American policy wants to concentrate on resolving relations with five of the continent's countries—Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Cuba. The Reagan Administration is reproached for "forgetting" Brazil, so there is some catching up to do; in Mexico the United States must give more support to the right wing opposition affiliated around the PAN party; in Colombia it is again necessary to forestall development that could lead to "civil war a la Salvador." Considerable attention is to be devoted to Panama and, in particular, to socialist Cuba. [passage omitted]

Only the future will reveal in what way the Reagan and Bush Administrations' Latin American policy differs in political practice. Changes are already stipulated in light of new realities in the world. However, the Santa Fe II document does not convince us that they are taking these realities into consideration in Washington.

Vatican Prefect Received by Officials

AU1209173289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report: "For Good CSSR-Vatican Ties"]

[Text] Prague—Matej Lucan, CSSR first deputy premier, received Cardinal Jozef Tomko, prefect of the Vatican congregation for the evangelization of nations, in Prague on Friday [8 September].

Both representatives underlined their interest in the development of good ties, founded on mutual respect, between the CSSR and the Vatican.

Vladimir Janku, deputy minister and director of the government secretariat for church affairs, participated in the reception.

Czech, Bavarian Ministers Hold Talks

AU1209161689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Friday [8 September] talks got under way in Karlovy Vary between Miroslav Toman, first Czech Socialist Republic premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development, and August Lange, Bavarian minister for the economy and transportation. The aim of the talks is to consider the current situation in and further development of cooperation, first and foremost, concerning the environment, the production of health-care technology, and transportation to and from spas.

Moroccan Planning Minister Visits Prague

AU0909201389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 89 p 2

[Report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Wednesday [6 September] Rachid Ghazouani, secretary of state for planning of the Kingdom of

Morocco, arrived in Prague. On the same day, he held talks on Czechoslovak-Moroccan economic relations with Jaromir Zak, deputy CSSR premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. During the past 10 years, trade turnover has doubled. The CSSR is interested in substantially increasing exports of its engineering products and the Moroccan side is interested in exporting processed industrial products.

Comments on Talks

AU1309115789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 7

["(AL)"-signed report: "Prospects For CSSR-Moroccan Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (From our own correspondent)—During my short working visit to Czechoslovakia, I was able to become acquainted with the course of action and problems of restructuring the Czechoslovak national economy and, in turn, I was able to brief Czechoslovak representatives on the development of the Moroccan economy within the framework of the Arab Maghreb integration, said Rachid Ghazouani, secretary of state for planning of the Kingdom of Morocco, to journalists at a press conference in Prague.

Czechoslovak cooperation with Morocco is mutually beneficial—turnaround is roughly $40 million—but it is possible to further intensify it both in the traditional and in the new, technically demanding spheres of the economy.

Departs 8 Sep

AU1309155089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Friday [8 September] the meeting in Prague between Jaromir Zak, deputy CSSR premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Rachid Ghazouani, secretary of state for planning of the Kingdom of Morocco, came to an end with the signing of a protocol. On the same day, Rachid Ghazouani left Czechoslovakia. During their discussions, both sides, among other things, agreed to establish cooperation in planned management, statistics, and collectivization.

Husak Receives Visiting Nepalese King

LD0809185389 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev who has arrived for a short unofficial visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives stressed the results achieved in Czechoslovak-Napalese relations and expressed themselves in favour of their further deepening and development. Discussing the international situation, they voiced identical or close attitudes. Both countries actively strive to ease international tension and achieve progress in disarmament.

King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev invited President Gustav Husak to pay an official visit to Nepal.

Johanes Meets Counterpart

LD0809202289 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Prague Sept 8 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received here today his Nepalese counterpart Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, currently accompanying King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev on his private visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives positively evaluated the present level of mutual relations and stated that identical or close opinions of the two countries on the main topics of international development create good preconditions for their further promotion.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favour of the further all-round development of international cooperation, detente and the process of disarmament. In this connection they welcomed the conclusions of the just ended 9th summit of the Non-aligned Movement. [passage omitted]

UN General Assembly Delegation Named

AU1309105389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Delegation To Attend UN General Assembly Meeting Named"]

[Text] Prague—The CSSR Government has named the Czechoslovak delegation to attend the 44th meeting of the UN General Assembly which will begin in New York on 19 September. The delegation will be headed by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, and deputy head of the delegation will be Evzen Vacek, CSSR deputy foreign minister. Its other members are Stanislav Suja, director of the International Organizations Department at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Evzen Zapotocky, CSSR permanent representative at the United Nations, and Ivan Zizka, deputy director of the International Organizations Department at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Official on Initiatives for UN Assembly Session

LD1309145589 Prague CTK in English 1330 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia will concentrate its initiatives at the forthcoming 44th General Assembly session in New York on increasing the role of this world organization as a guarantor of peace, international security and world order, director of the International

Organizations Department of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Stanislav Suja told journalists here today.

The main task of the Czechoslovak delegation will be the assertion of the concept of comprehensive international security through a constructive dialogue, he stressed, adding that Czechoslovakia will strengthen positive trends in international life in the spirit of new political thinking. Czechoslovakia hopes that the General Assembly will provide a new impulse for completing the text of the international convention of a ban on chemical weapons, he stressed.

Dealing with the question of human rights, he said that the Czechoslovak delegation will patiently and actively explain the country's attitudes but will prevent misusing this sphere for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Prague Police Break Up Environmental Protest

LD1309212889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] In Prague this evening, riot police dispersed a protest by environmentalists. Around 200 young people gathered after 5 pm on Prague's pedestrian street, and protested the planned construction of an environmentally damaging coal coking works in northern Moravia. The police took some young people into custody. The protestors then surrounded the bus containing those arrested. The young people demanded freedom and dialogue, and chanted Long live Gorbachev and Vaclav Havel. At this point, the riot police charged at the demonstrators from the surrounding streets, and dispersed the protestors.

Fojtik Receives Theoretical Journals' Editors

AU1309110389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report: "A Meeting With Chief Editors"]

[Text] Prague—Jozef Barecki, chief editor of NOWE DROGI, the theoretical journal of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, and Batmunchijn Ligden, chief editor of NAMYN AMDRAL, the press organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, were recently in the CSSR at the invitation of the editorial office of NOVA MYSL.

Both guests became acquainted with the internal political situation in our country and with the party's tasks in preparing for the upcoming 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Congress. Concrete forms of cooperation between both theoretical journals and the NOVA MYSL editorial office were discussed.

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received the guests at the end of their visit on Thursday [7 September]. He appraised the results of cooperation between the journals' editorial offices and their contribution to the theoretical elaboration of the communist parties' policy. He stressed the importance of developing cooperation and of exchanging views and experiences at present when, in harmony with the specific conditions of individual countries, the process of significant changes in the countries of the socialist community is being developed.

New Czech Bishops Take Oath of Allegiance

AU1309115889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report: "The New Bishops' Oath"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday in Prague the newly appointed Roman Catholic bishops in the Czech Socialist Republic [SR], DTh. Frantisek Vanak, Bishop and Apostolic Administrator of Olomouc, and DTh. Josef Koukl, Bishop of Litomerice, took an oath of allegiance to the CSSR, which is prescribed by the law, before Frantisek Pitra, Czech SR premier. Milan Kymlicka, Czech SR minister of culture, and Frantisek Jelinek, deputy minister and director of the Czech SR secretariat for church affairs, took part in the ceremonial event. Also present was Jan Lebeda, the Auxiliary Bishop of Prague. During the ceremonial event, the new bishops expressed their support for the CSSR's peace efforts and for the process of social restructuring. On behalf of the Czech SR Government, Frantisek Pitra congratulated the new bishops on their appointment to senior church posts and he expressed his conviction that the people who are taking up the management of the dioceses will not only fulfill the canonical demands of the church but will also, at the same time, guarantee good relations with our socialist state. At the end of the ceremonial event, Frantisek Pitra thanked Canon Hendrich and Prelate Vymetal for the work which they carried out in their previous posts to the benefit of believers and for the good of our people.

New Archbishop, Bishop Inaugurated in Slovakia

AU1309145589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report: "New Church Dignitaries"]

[Text] Trnava/ Spisske Podhradie— Jan Sokol, bishop of the Trnava archdiocese, was inaugurated as residential archbishop and metropolitan, primate of the Slovak church province yesterday. Present at the festive mass in Trnava cathedral was a delegation of state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic led by Pavol Koys, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic. A Vatican delegation was led by Cardinal Jozef Tomko. The ceremony was also attended by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, apostolic nuncio, representatives of domestic and foreign church hierarchy, and a considerable number of believers.

The festive act of ordination of Frantisek Tondra, doctor of theology, as new bishop of the Roman Catholic Church

took place in the dome of the Spis Chapter on Saturday [9 September]. Present at the ceremony was a delegation of state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic led by Pavol Koys, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The ordination of the bishop was attended by an official delegation of the Vatican led by Cardinal Jozef Tomko and other foreign guests representing the Roman Catholic Church. The installation of the new church representative of the Spis diocese was also attended by representatives of Czechoslovak clergy and a considerable number of believing citizens. The newly ordained bishop, Frantisek Tondra, assured those present that in implementing his pastoral duties he will seek good cooperation between the state and the Roman Catholic Church for the benefit of our people and society.

Communique From CPCZ 7 Sep Session

AU1209135789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 1

["Report From a CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session on Thursday [7 September] the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium discussed material on the problem of shaping and protecting the environment, which will be the subject of talks at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. It decided to change the dates of the CPCZ Central Committee session to 11 and 12 October.

At the same time, it decided to send a delegation, headed by Frantisek Pitra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Socialist Republic premier, to nationwide celebrations marking the 45th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day in Dukla and in Svidnik on 7 October and to send a delegation, headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The Presidium also dealt with the preparations for a nationwide consultative meeting with the leading secretaries of regional, municipal, district, and municipal district party committees which will be convened in Prague on 15 and 16 September. In this connection, it discussed and approved the draft of the speech to be delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at this consultative meeting.

The Presidium also became acquainted with preparations for the 132nd session of the CEMA Executive Committee and with the draft principles for the course of action to be adopted at this session by the CSSR's permanent representative to CEMA.

Stejskal Explains New Economic Laws

AU1309102989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 89 p 2

[Zdenek Hoffmann, Igor Sirota report: "Drafts of Four Laws; From a Press Conference on the Government Session"]

[Text] At its meeting on Thursday [7 September], the CSSR Government approved the drafts of four laws in the financial and foreign exchange domains. These drafts are now to be discussed and approved by the Federal Assembly. As Jan Stejskal, CSSR federal minister of finance, told a news conference on the CSSR Government session, they proceed from the principles set forth in the Directive for Securing the Comprehensive Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism.

The draft law on payments to the state budget represents a major instrument which will influence, above all, the scope for entrepreneurial activity and determine the degree of motivation and the interest of enterprises in generating profit and their own resources for economic development. Following the consideration of several variants and an analysis of the economic situation of enterprises in the first half of this year, a uniform 55 percent levy on profit has been proposed for all organizations, which is roughly 20 percent less than in the past. In the interest of preserving the balance between the revenues and expenditures of the state budget, the Government proposes the possibility of being empowered to reduce or raise this rate by 10 percent from the total base.

The tax on the volume of wages, which brings pressure to bear on the conservation of human labor and on the application of efficient technology, should stay at the present level, which is 50 percent. A lower tax rate will be applied only to those service organizations whose prices have not been reduced during the restructuring of wholesale prices, and to enterprises employing disabled persons. Contrary to original assumptions, the draft does not contain a separate levy on capital assets, which will be used in fixing the minimum levy on profit.

Levies on depreciation will not be applied, except for organizations for which the Government will set phasing-out programs [utlumove programy]. Extra regulatory and price levies will be applied only in the event of a disproportionate growth of wages or capital investment spending or if price regulations are violated.

The draft law on the income tax for enterprises administered by national committees, for cooperatives, enterprises with a foreign stake in their ownership, and for social organizations also presupposes a taxation rate of 55 percent, with the extra provision that a tax-exempt minimum will be set for small enterprises. A lower rate—40 percent—will be applied to enterprises with a foreign stake in their ownership. The relatively difficult conditions under which consumer cooperatives, restaurants, and other catering establishments operate will also be taken into consideration.

The law on foreign exchange regulates the relationship of the state with socialist organizations and citizens. The chief aim of the changes being proposed is to open scope for the CSSR's greater involvement in the international division of labor, to strengthen the koruna, to secure a balanced payments balance, and to establish conditions for the gradual transition of our currency toward free convertibility. Furthermore, it enshrines the principle of self- financing in foreign exchange and permits enterprises to set up asset accounts where they can deposit funds which they retain after meeting their obligations toward the center. Citizens are given the opportunity to set up foreign exchange accounts and to use them for foreign travel and purchases of merchandise.

Within the framework of the law on banks and savings banks, scope is being created for the entrepreneurial activity of the banking system in the domain of monetary and payment relations. The law also stipulates conditions for the founding of new banks, which can take the form of state financial institutions, joint stock companies, and joint or cooperative enterprises. Citizens and organizations will be able to choose their banking partner and their savings bank at their own discretion.

In reply to a RUDE PRAVO question about the possibility of the 10 percent increase or reduction of the levy on profit being applied in connection with the phasing out of production on the one hand and the development of progressive production programs on the other Deputy Minister Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Planned National Economic Management, said that this measure mainly serves the purpose of preserving the balance of the state budget. As J. Stejskal said, other measures will be used to secure structural changes, such as price measures, purpose-bound subsidies, levy on depreciation, credits, and other regulatory measures.

Several questions concerned the exchange rate of the koruna against the currencies of socialist countries. In his reply J. Stejskal said that two exchange rates exist at present, a commercial one for the exchange of goods between countries and a noncommercial one which applies mainly to tourists. In fixing noncommercial exchange rates for the currencies of socialist countries, one still proceeds from the CEMA countries' agreement of 1963, which foresees the consent of both sides. Czechoslovakia is proposing a new system, which would make it possible in a certain form to fix the exchange rate also unilaterally.

Jaromir Zahradnik, director of the foreign exchange planning administration of the Czechoslovak State Bank, demonstrated by examples that the 1963 agreement has been overtaken by developments. He said that, besides the commercial and the noncommercial exchange rates, there also exists a black market exchange rate. The Government is working on measures aimed at arriving at a single exchange rate for the Czechoslovak koruna in approximately 3 years.

Questions about assumed changes in the operation of banks were answered by Frantisek Krejca, general director of the Czechoslovak State Bank. He said that commercial banks will be enterprises dependent on their performance. For instance, the minimum and maximum maturity of credits extended to enterprises will be fixed for them, but the stipulation of the exact period of repayment and, thereby, the decision which production program or which enterprise they will put at an advantage or at a disadvantage will be up to them. By means of economic instruments they will therefore influence, together with others, the process of national economic restructuring.

Slovak Harvest Estimates for Autumn Crops

AU1309075589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Making the Most of What Autumn Has To Offer"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Preliminary estimates of yields show that, although farmers in Slovakia are growing grain maize on an area that is 5,000 hectares smaller than last year, they could attain the planned production of 900,000 tonnes of grain maize. Provided, of course, that all of it is harvested with minimal losses and that the ripening of late varieties is not interrupted by the early onset of frost.

Sugar beets, which beet growers in the Slovak Socialist Republic grow on an area that is almost 1,600 hectares larger than last year, thanks to well-targeted economic instruments, also look promising and the planned harvest of 2,050,000 tonnes should be accomplished. [passage omitted]

As for other crops, one can speak about a promising harvest of sunflowers, but also of some fruits and vegetables. Yet the harvest estimates also signal some less favorable prerequisites for meeting the needs of agricultural enterprises or the market for agricultural produce. Many question marks are hanging over the production of a sufficient quantity of quality silage feed. [passage omitted] The solution to the problems of the quality of silage is all the more urgent as, ever since they they have been able to decide themselves on the use of their fields, many farmers have been tempted to expand the sowing of silage maize at the expense of other feed crops, especially perennial feed crops grown on arable land. In other words, they are trying to meet the needs of livestock farming by extensive means, by the expansion of the area, which is demonstrably loss-making. To be specific, this year farmers grow silage maize on more than 171,000 hectares, which is 9,000 hectares more than last year and 18,000 hectares more than in 1987. At the same time, in many cases they make no secret of their intention to process for silage also some grain maize, in view of the expected lower-than-planned harvest of silage maize. From the viewpoint of society at large, such wheeling and dealing in the grain maize harvest is

impermissible and even those enterprises that have reaped a record harvest of densely sown grain crops should do everything conceivable to prevent it. [passage omitted]

Harvest estimates show that this year's potato harvest, too, is not quite in tune with society's requirements. Not only do farmers in the Slovak Socialist Republic grow them on an area that is 2,600 hectares smaller than last year—which was caused, apart from other factors, by natural disasters that destroyed 800 hectares of potato fields, mostly in East Slovakia—but the potatoes have also been hit by the dry weather. The size of potatoes is below the norm but, according to information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, so far they are in a good condition and are suited for winter storage. It is expected that more than 800,000 tonnes of potatoes will be grown in Slovakia, which is less than last year. It is therefore necessary to use the harvest economically, to gather it with minimal losses, and to store the potatoes the best way we can. [passage omitted]

Party Body Studies Pollution in North Bohemia

AU0809093389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 89 p 2

["z"-signed report: "From the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Commission for the Creation and Protection of the Environment"]

[Excerpts] Prague, Most—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Commission for the Creation and Protection of the Environment opened its 2-day meeting in Prague on Monday [4 September]. The meeting was chaired by the commission's chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Hanus.

The commission discussed background materials for the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which will be held in Prague at the beginning of next month. [passage omitted] Members of the commission considered the submitted materials in an exacting and critical manner and proposed some amendments.

Furthermore, the commission dealt with a report on the state of the living environment in Prague and proposed remedial measures. It arrived at the conclusion that the report evaluates in an objective and qualified manner the unfavorable state of the environment in Prague and that it correctly emphasizes the fact that the state of health of the population—which is below the national average in Prague and justifiably arouses the residents' discontent—is an important testimony to the quality of the environment. [passage omitted]

The proposed measures, the aim of which is to contribute to the improvement of individual components of the environment in the capital, provide grounds for the need to accelerate the elimination of the present sources of pollution. As was pointed out by Frantisek Hanus, it is necessary that the measures do not just stay on paper, but that an improvement become palpable as soon as possible. It is impossible, for instance, to resign oneself to the fact that every year only 10 [coal-fired] boiler rooms in Prague are converted to gas. If the quality of the atmosphere in the capital is to improve soon, then it is necessary to proceed much faster in this area and to approach the problems in a radical way. [passage omitted] Besides the aforesaid conversion to gas, the proposed measures concern centralized heat supply, electrification, the construction of effluent treatment plants, and new refuse-processing plants. [passage omitted]

The commission also discussed a report on the state of the environment in the spa resorts. It noted that the principles enshrined in the statutes of spa resorts and the set protected zones around natural medicinal springs are not being respected. Although proposals for a solution have been drafted, an improvement will depend primarily on the realization of measures to improve the state of the environment as a whole. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon of the same day, in the North Bohemian coal basin, members of the commission familiarized themselves with the progress and results of the reclamation of land damaged by coal mining.

Reclamation work in the North Bohemian coal basin started in 1952 and some 5,500 hectares of land have been restored to their original use since then. [passage omitted]

The commission also devoted attention to the renewal of forests in the Krusne Hory mountain range. The North Bohemian State Forests enterprise looks after a total of 250,000 hectares of forests, 80 percent of which suffer from emissions and 50 percent of which are classed as severely damaged. In 1970 the North Bohemian State Forests had on record 1,400 hectares of bare spots. In the subsequent 12 years, emissions of sulfur oxides from power stations increased this area to 4,300 hectares. Since then, thanks to cost-intensive forest renewal, this area has been reduced to 1,600 hectares at present. Wood species are being planted in the affected areas that are capable of withstanding the present level of pollution. [passage omitted]

In the evening, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Commission for the Creation and Protection of the Environment held a discussion with experts and representatives of the North Bohemian regional party organization about acute ecological problems which directly concern the north of Bohemia.

Mittag Says Honecker 'Well'

LD1409133489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Excerpts] In the view of Guenter Schabowski, the 14th Berlin Best Worker Conference is documenting the will of the working people to strengthen the GDR on all sides and to secure peace. The first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Bezirk Organization stated in front of the more than 4,000 activists in the Palace of the Republic that the anti-communist campaign against the Republic is also being rejected by this. Forty years of the GDR means 40 times 365 days full of defamation and incitement against the workers' and peasant state. But, it did not succeed in disputing the leadership competence of the working class in the interest of the well-being of the people. The successes achieved, to which the approximately 13,000 apartments newly constructed or reconstructed by the Berlin construction industry belong, affirm the vitality of socialism. Its foremost source is peaceful, creative work. [passage omitted]

The Berlin Best Workers, in a letter to Erich Honecker today, refer to the 40-year existence of the GDR as an historical working class achievement without example under the leadership of its party. It is the work of everyone. The Best Workers feel linked to the GDR with all fibers of their [word indistinct]. This position, the letter continues, is a clear answer to the torrent of lies concerning the GDR, which the powerless rage of the imperialist enemy with regard to the failure of his policy is being manifested in the last resort. They note concretely in their letter how their deeds are underpinning (?the social and economic policy). This year, up to the end of August, consumer goods have been delivered surpassing the plan by M80 million, and around 13,000 apartments have been handed over.

[Politburo member and secretary and minister of economy] Guenter Mittag conveyed the warmest greetings from Erich Honecker. Mittag had the opportunity yesterday to personally speak again with Honecker. He reported that Erich Honecker is well and one can assume that he will soon completely resume his work. The general secretary is firmly convinced that the working people of Berlin are preparing for the 12th Party Congress with new, great deeds.

Hager Says Honecker 'Has Recovered Well'

AU1409100089 East Berlin ADN International Service in English 0956 GMT 14 Sep 89

["Honecker Has Recovered Well After Surgery"—ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker has recovered well after recent gall bladder surgery, Politburo member Kurt Hager of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] said on Thursday. Hager was speaking at the opening of a memorial to the German Peasants' War at Bad Frankenhausen in the south of the GDR.

BILD Report on Honecker's Death Rejected

AU1409105889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 89 p 2

["E.H." editorial: "1 Gram Too Little"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the smartest heads of the FRG are to be found in Springer's BILD paper. Not a day passes on which they do not make up a flash of genius. They do not at all use their brains for this and accordingly evaluate their readers' receptiveness. No other brainpan fits the brain matter of these people. It remains too small to tell the difference between reality and fiction. Anyway, apparently they do not even know of Goethe who answered this question appropriately.

According to BILD, Honecker did not want to "live any longer" yesterday—"cancer of the pancreas." Today's bold-faced headline is: "Honecker wants to die." Immediately after it, there is a bold-faced report: "Woman became pregnant by hugging." Right beside it a report on the "Day of the Homeland": "Tumult around Momper." And so on and so forth until "Pamela loved all." And finally: "Without Bonn the GDR would have long gone bankrupt." Its industrious citizens are not mentioned at all. The following things are enumerated: "Transit flat charge, road toll, improvement of the traffic routes, extension of the waterways leading to the FRG, opening of the Teltow Canal..." Springer's BILD acts as if it had never heard of the principle of performance in exchange for performance. One can only say: God help the mentally retarded.

[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German of 13 Sep on page 2 carries a note headlined "printer's error" saying that the second paragraph of the article headlined "1 Gram Too Little" in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 12 Sep should have started like this: Reportedly, according to BILD, Honecker did not "live any longer" yesterday]

Honecker Writes on 40th Founding Anniversary

AU1309200189 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No. 9-10/1989 (signed to press 17 Aug 1989) pp 788-798

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council: "40 Years of the GDR"]

[Text] On 7 October 1989, the GDR will complete the 4th decade since its founding. The stable and dynamic development of the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, everything it has achieved and it is today, justifies the claim that it has stood the test of history in the center of Europe. Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], an enormous feat of reconstruction has been achieved on the ruins of

World War II —with the people, through the people, and for the people. In the process of revolutionary changes in our life, from the anti-fascist-democratic change and the establishment of the bases of socialism to the further shaping of the developed socialist society, the people's life has changed for the better as it never has before. Peace and friendship among peoples have been given a reliable home in our country.

The Biggest Achievement of the Revolutionary German Workers Movement

The GDR is the biggest achievement of the revolutionary German workers movement and crowns the struggle of all progressive forces of our people, who strove for a Germany without exploitation of man by man, without imperialism and reaction, without nationalist megalomania and an aggressive urge for expansion, for a new Germany—socialist Germany. This goal was reached by the workers class taking political power into its hands and exercising it in alliance with the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people. The founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe; the scope of it has become visible to everyone over the past 40 years. Security and stability on our continent have been promoted. Today there can be less doubt than ever that the existence and development of the anti-fascist, socialist German peace state, the GDR, is a lucky stroke for the peoples, who have suffered more than enough under the repeated raids by German imperialism and militarism.

After the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition with its main force, the Soviet Union, over the brown beast, and after the liberation, we used the opportunity to make a fundamental, social, new start. In line with the 1945 Potsdam Agreement, fascism, militarism, imperialism, and racial hatred were eradicated, as was their evil spirit, and any breeding ground for their restoration in any form was removed. By embarking upon the path of socialism, our people decided in favor of a future of freedom, democracy, and human dignity, which equalled a consistent rejection of everything reactionary of the past. In indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and firmly embedded in the community of socialist states, our republic has spent the 40 years of its existence in strenuous work and often harsh struggle, under open-minded conditions, and with results that can be proudly shown. The GDR has gained worldwide recognition and assumes its equal place in international life. It is a member of the United Nations; 135 states have diplomatic relations with the GDR.

The SED forges the alliance of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and of all working people without which it would neither have been possible to overcome the consequences of the war nor to bring our republic to its current place among the most efficient industrial nations, to establish modern agriculture, or to have science and culture flourish. The same goes for the comradely, trusting cooperation with all other parties and the mass organizations in the GDR National Front. As a reliable compass of our policy we consider the teachings by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, whose creative application to a specific situation makes it possible to find those solutions that are most suitable for solving our country's problems of social development and to set down the tasks in domestic and foreign policy.

The GDR is celebrating its 40th anniversary as a state with a functioning, efficient, socialist social system, which, while asserting human rights, will stand its test in the challenges of the 1990's. Our people's material and cultural standard of living has reached a high level, and social property has increased to such an extent that could only have been dreamed of in the year of the GDR's founding. Full employment, social security, and equal opportunities for education for all children of the people have become an everyday experience of the working people in our country, while elsewhere a so-called two-thirds society is characterized by the exploitation of man by man and maximum profit. The GDR citizens are justifiably proud of the things they have achieved through joint work and consider the energetic commitment to the concerns of the socialist German state their personal contribution to realizing their own interests. At the local elections this May, the million-fold support for the candidates of the National Front and for our policy of socialism and peace was convincingly expressed.

Political stability, economic dynamism, and social protection are terms that are often used to describe the characteristics of our reality. In the storms of our time they are more valuable than ever. Today all social structures and spheres of life in our country have unmistakable socialist characteristics. The material-technical basis of our planned economy is clearly characterized by the progress in mastering the scientific- technological revolution. Microelectronics products, such as chips and computers, but also robots, automated manufacturing systems, and other products of high technology, permeate production more and more and make human work yield higher results. Of course, this process is not occurring evenly everywhere. No state in the world masters such profound changes in its economic structure without development problems and tensions, and neither do we. However, it is indisputable that in our country the fruits of these great efforts which have been made for several 5-year periods are ripening.

The increase in the GDR's national income in the 1980's, which amounted to an average of 4 percent per year, came exclusively from production intensification and the increase in labor productivity, and it is increasingly flowing from the sources which are tapped by the scientific-technological revolution. On this path our worker-peasant state has maintained very well its good position in the international economic competition.

What our industry produced in the year of the GDR's founding it produces in 3 weeks in 1989. Over these 4 decades the national income rose more than tenfold. In 1949 some things were still in ruins, and today our

economy naturally works under completely different conditions than in the difficult year of the beginning. However, when we look at not quite so remote periods, we also see a great economic dynamism, particularly in those branches that determine the industrial progress of the present. The production of integrated microelectronic circuits, for instance, rose by about 14 times from 1980 to 1988, and the amount of industrial robots increased by about 10 times. From 1986 to the end of last year alone, the number of CAD/CAM work stations and systems in the national economy rose by more than six times. One could also list many other things.

Upswing of the Productive Forces for the Welfare of the People

As the facts of life show, the strong upswing of the productive forces in the socialist GDR serve the welfare of the people, it goes hand in hand with social security and with a steadily increasing material and cultural standard of living of the people. We do not in any way look down on the scientific-technological and economic achievements of developed capitalist industrial countries, but it also cannot be overlooked that such progress there is linked with mass unemployment, homelessness, and new poverty, which are the unmistakable characteristics of a system whose most important yardstick is not man, like in our country, but profit. Our conviction has been confirmed that the meaning of socialism—that is, to do everything for the welfare of the people, in particular in connection with mastering the scientific-technological revolution—is being realized. This is shown in a very graphic way by the unity of economic and social policy, the core of our economic strategy. In its spirit, not only working and living conditions have been quantitatively improved, as is expressed in the increase in the people's personal available income, which has risen from M79.4 billion in 1970 to M162 billion in 1988, but humanistic solutions have also been found to big social questions.

The right to work, the basis of any dignified human existence and of good prospects for the future, is a secure reality. In our country there is no privilege of education for a select few, but unprecedented opportunities for education for all children of the people. The Ninth Pedagogical Congress outlined the far-reaching prospects which are offered for this by our general polytechnic secondary school and our unified socialist education system. In our country there is not one medical service for rich people and one for poor people, but health care for all, the costs of which are paid by society. The social equal rights of man and woman have become a reality. Many social steps—from children's allowance, to maternity leave, to the promotion of young couples—make it increasingly easier for women to be mothers and to use professional opportunities at the same time.

The rights of the young people have been integrated into the life of our republic to an extent which may well be called exemplary. Not mere declarations but trust and responsibility are characteristic of this, in research, production, and in all other social fields. The Whitsun meeting of the Free German Youth in our capital city of Berlin demonstrated how much the young generation appreciates this and how it links its own present and future with its socialist fatherland. Equally characteristic of our socialist society is the high appreciation of the veterans of work. This has been expressed in repeated pension increases and also in varied social care. With their rich experience and their activities, they continue to make an important contribution to the flourishing of our republic.

The housing market, an apartment as merchandise that can hardly be afforded, are alien terms to us which come from the capitalist world. In line with the traditional goals of the workers movement, we will solve the housing question as a social problem by 1990. At the end of 1989, the number of apartments which have been newly built and modernized since 1971 will have reached 3.27 million; 1.85 million of them have been built since 1980 alone. As of the beginning of the 1970's, housing conditions for almost 10 million citizens have been improved. In this period our state spent the enormous amount of M386 billion, that is, 10 percent of the produced national income, for the housing program. At the same time, new communal institutions were built to an extent that the GDR is among the countries with the highest number of places in kindergartens and nurseries for caring for the youngest children and with the highest number of secondary schools.

As is known, GDR citizens also pay low rents for new, comfortable apartments, which generally amount to an average of not even 3 percent of the net income of a worker's or employee's household. We also keep rates and prices for basic consumer goods at an unchanged, low level. All of this shows the unmistakable characteristics of our image of socialism, which is absolutely incompatible with having people living on the bare minimum, as is done in a two-thirds society. In our country socialism guarantees all people that their basic needs are met. Social protection is linked with the performance principle—today and, even more so, in the future. Incomes that are differentiated in line with the results of work are as essential for this as more high-quality consumer goods. Whoever works hard can also afford something and everyone should be able to buy something for his money.

Our attention has always been paid to the two sides of the interaction between economic and social policy. The considerable standard of living has to be worked for again and again, which continues to require a dynamic increase in performance. Thus, our production structure has to be made even more efficient, competitive top products "made in the GDR" have to be struggled for even more intensively. In this spirit we steadily continue to develop our socialist system of management and planning.

However, this will never be some sort of self-regulating automatism. Its functioning always depends on the party

effectively exercising its leading role. It depends on the people fully using economic opportunities and dynamically increasing performances. Their responsible actions, their creativity, and their personal commitment are gaining increasing importance in the time of the scientific-technological revolution. All challenges of the future are therefore first and foremost demands made on man.

Continuity and Renewal

If one looks at the entire path that we have covered since 1949, its nature and extent shows the process of revolutionary changes which we have made. I would like to mention such changes and reforms as the soil reform, the transfer of decisive enterprises to state property, the school reform, the university reform, the industrial price reform, and the structural changes in the national economy. When today we are shaping the developed socialist society, we are certainly not doing this by setting tasks that can be tackled and fulfilled within a short period. As the SED program, which was adopted at the Ninth SED Congress in 1976, explains, it is, much more, a historic process of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. Contrary to the recommendations of some advisers, with these changes the GDR is not moving backwards toward capitalism, but forward in the interest of strengthening socialism, while increasingly developing its potential, its attractiveness, its advantages, and its results for the benefit of the people.

In our policy of continuity and renewal we let ourselves by guided by the general laws of the building of socialism, the continuous strengthening of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, its close connection with the masses of the people, social ownership of the decisive producer goods, and the broad integration of the working people in the management and planning of social processes on the basis of the dominant socialist ideology. This is done in a creative way, in line with the specific conditions in the GDR, taking into consideration its own experiences and also the experiences of other socialist countries. As it was again affirmed at the Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states this July, every party is responsible to its people and has to live up to this responsibility. Therefore, already more than 40 years ago we stated that we do not intend to transfer the Soviet system to Germany. However, practicing solidarity with each other, exchanging experiences, and learning from each other is, of course, useful. The slogan, which was put at the head of the "Communist Manifesto" by the greatest German scientists, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" is sacred to us and inspires our deeds.

At the beginning of the 1970's, our party set important switches for its successful course, when, at its eighth party congress, it decided the strategic task of continuing to shape the developed socialist society. Already at that time we consistently turned toward the modern productive forces, which characterize the scientific-technological revolution. Mastering them in the interest of the people and reaching international top standards with important results was, in the end, the yardstick for the value of the revolutionary change which was started. A developed socialist society cannot be realized without high, dynamically increasing labor productivity. It is the central question of our economic and social policy. We cannot borrow market economy recipes, according to which everything is increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few people, because we can see all too often in the world of the capitalists that scientific-technological progress there goes hand in hand with increasing differences between poor and rich and with many people's fear for their own existence. Accepting such side effects would mean gambling away basic social values of socialism without gaining any efficiency in the end. Preserving the achievements, treading virgin soil, and finding socialist solutions on the basis of social ownership and socialist planned economy is our task. Therefore the linking of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism is the starting point of our economic strategy and social policy; in this connection, the broad development of socialist democracy is indispensable.

In hindsight, the development of our combines to be the backbone of socialist planned economy and the resulting consequences for central management and planning might seem to some people easier than they really were. We proceeded step by step. We never turned our economy into a single test field, but checked the experiences in every individual field and detailed our actions in integrating ever larger sectors of the national economy. The expansion of close contractual relations between the combines on the one hand, and the universities, colleges, and institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences on the other, proceeded from this. Thus, production and science were interlaced to an increasing extent. At the same time, the potentials of cooperative ownership were used better in agriculture. The cooperation of the agricultural producer cooperatives in product-related cooperation groups paved the way for linking science and practical peasants' work, for a creative step in Lenin's agricultural policy, which led to clearly higher yields. The Peasants' Mutual Aid Association with its peasant trade cooperatives constantly provides this development with new stimuli. The increased promotion of cooperative and private crafts and of private retail trade has its firm place in the overall concept.

Whoever wants to use modern science and technology has to gain a lead in education, as this is being done with the steady perfection of the unified socialist education system. The fact that since the founding of our state 1.9 million GDR citizens have gone through university or technical school studies speaks for itself. A society that invests so much in the knowledge of the people must take care to intensively use this knowledge in all social areas. This is taken into consideration by the fact that the

further development of socialist democracy is the main direction of the development of our socialist state. It is reflected in all important political and legislative steps, from the economy to local policy. The great amount of laws, which have been developed over the past decades, go from the civil law code to the labor code, family laws, youth laws, the law on the protection of mother and child, the laws on state-owned enterprises, on local elected assemblies, and on cooperatives. It demonstrates socialist rule of law.

In our country socialism is here for everyone, it needs everyone, and it opens up to everyone a broad field for creative participation in solving the social tasks for the benefit of all and of the individual. Participate in working, participate in planning, participate in governing—this principle has fully proved its worth. Of course the GDR is neither a paradise nor an idyll that is isolated from the world; we also have never considered the achievements as a soft pillow for resting upon. The fact that socialist society is constantly being perfected and moves forward and upward from low things to higher ones is precisely what constitutes the vitality of our republic in our 40th year.

In Firm Militant Alliance for the Strengthening of Socialism

At our meeting in Moscow on 28 June 1989, Mikhail Gorbachev paid tribute to the 40th anniversary of the GDR as an important event in the social life of the two peoples. He stressed that the existence of the socialist German state, which is consistently pursuing a foreign policy that is rich in initiatives and advocates with determination the existing political realities in Europe, has a beneficial influence on the situation in Europe and in the world. The stable and dynamic development in the GDR on the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress is of considerable importance for the strengthening of socialism as a whole.

Based on the concurrent views on the basic questions of foreign policy and the building of socialism, this meeting set a further mark stone for the expansion and deepening of the relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union. This was done in the spirit of the firm militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU, the unshakable friendship between our peoples, whose fundamental importance is proved by 4 decades of the GDR's existence. Thus, the mutual relations, which are unprecedented in their intensity and variety, are gaining another strong impulse through the results of the Moscow meeting.

As is known, the USSR is the GDR's most important foreign trade partner, and, conversely, our republic is the USSR's largest foreign trade partner. The comprehensive application and utilization of the key technologies, in particular of microelectronics and modern computer technology, are increasingly characterizing our cooperation. The concept of economic and scientific-technological cooperation through the year 2000 outlines the basic directions of the division of labor between the two countries. With the coordination of the 1991-95 national economic plans, stable foundations for the further deepening of our cooperation are established while taking into consideration the increasing tasks and the emerging new economic conditions. Now we already have 160 agreements on direct relations between combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions; they will be followed by others. About 50 percent of the GDR working people are included in the direct cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the ideological and intellectual-cultural field, too, we are programming and shaping our cooperation in the long term through the year 2000.

In the talk with Mikhail Gorbachev, I affirmed the unanimous support of the SED and of all GDR people for the course of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Conference for the renewal of the Soviet society. I said that with restructuring the CPSU has started an extremely difficult, complicated, but necessary process, which is of decisive importance for the safeguarding of peace in the world.

My visit to Magnitogorsk on the 60th anniversary of this town became a manifestation of friendship and the glorious traditions of our unshakable links with the country of Lenin. Here in the Urals, where at the beginning of the 1930's the "steel heart" of the Soviet Union began to beat, where later the weapons for the victory over barbaric Hitlerite fascism were forged, and where today more steel than ever is flowing out for the welfare of the people, one experiences socialism's power of change in a particularly moving way.

In the GDR's social and economic strategy cooperation with the other CEMA countries is assuming an essential place. Over the decades close interlacing has developed and mutual trade has evolved, which are of great benefit to all partners. Here, too, like in the case of the relations between the socialist countries in general, it is necessary to intensify cooperation in the interest of the strengthening of socialism, regardless of the emerging variety in the concrete shaping of the new social system. In the future, too, the GDR will play an active role in this and will make every effort to adjust the structure of cooperation and exchange in an increasingly effective way to the requirements of modern science and technology. Tested and new forms of cooperation are to be used for this purpose. The decisive factor in every case is the advantage for all partners. We consider the integration of our countries in CEMA as an achievement of socialism, which is of great importance for the future.

A Cornerstone of Peace and Security in the Heart of Europe

The GDR's history has been profoundly influenced by the fact that Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace of this century. At the same time, by its existence and development alone and through its varied political activities, our socialist state has made an important contribution to bringing about and making this period last. In alliance with the Soviet Union, the People's

Republic of Poland, the CSSR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries it is acting as a cornerstone of peace and security in the heart of our continent.

War must never again start from German soil. This has been the GDR's credo from the day of its founding onwards. In everything we do for the welfare of the people, peace is ranked first. This was impressively affirmed at the extraordinary People's Chamber session on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II because of the attack by the German Reich on Poland. More than 50 million people were killed by the most devastating war of all, among them more than 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet Union, 6 million Poles, 6 million Jewish fellow-citizens, 6 million Germans, 1.7 million citizens of Yugoslavia, 650,000 of France, 390,000 of Great Britain, 500,000 of the United States, 10 million of China, and 2 million of Japan. Invaluable material and cultural values perished in the flames of the war. If the sacrifices of this apocalypse are not to be in vain, then today's actions can only aim at freeing mankind from the danger of its nuclear self-destruction and at banishing war from their existence forever.

Over the past decades peace has frequently hung by a thread, and the cold war, which long oppressed Europe, often threatened to turn into a hot war. There was no lack of bold attempts by imperialism to turn back the clocks of world history, which show the transition from capitalism to socialism all over the world and, in the form of the GDR, also on German soil. These attempts have all failed and they will fail in the future, too. Because now a change from confrontation to cooperation has started, it should be clear that the realities that have developed as a result of World War II and of the postwar development must be respected. The basis has to be full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of every country within its current borders. The fact that respect for these principles of international law is indispensable is demonstrated by those FRG circles which consider the current time favorable to again propagate the big lie of the "continued existence of the German Reich within the borders of 1937." This has rightly aroused opposition all over the world. Not least, people note full concern that neo-Nazism is on the upswing on FRG soil.

Many positive changes have taken place in the international arena, on the basis of which we can pursue the struggle for a secure peace with all the more confidence. This clearly shows that our policy of dialogue, in which we have not let the thread of dialogue be severed even in situations of heightened international tension, has borne fruits. Our efforts are aimed at the unified actions by all those who, regardless of other differences, are opposing the danger of a nuclear war. We are justified in noting that there are realistic prospects of ensuring a future of lasting peace in particular for Europe, which has repeatedly been ravaged by devastating wars.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visited the FRG this June, he stated that the merits of the allies and friendly states, among them the GDR, in establishing the preconditions for a change in the European development are indisputable. "The awareness of its responsibility for the fate of peace and progress in the center of our continent, which is characteristic of the GDR," he said, "is a stable and increasing factor of the Helsinki process." We pay tribute to Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the FRG and to its results as an important contribution to the further improvement of the situation in Europe. We fully support the goals and principles of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and detente, as they were set down in the joint statement by both sides.

Energetic Work for the Common Socialist Peace Program

In view of today's nuclear arms potentials, which are sufficient to destroy the world many times over, any policy has to take into account that security can no longer be achieved by working against each other, but only together. Reason and realism have to be enforced against that perverse way of thinking which is reflected in the adherence to concepts of a "policy of strength" and "nuclear deterrence." Disarmament is urgently necessary and it is possible. The treaty on the scrapping of the Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles, which was brought about with the GDR's active help, is convincing proof of this. The world public, and also sensible politicians from Western countries, energetically insist on using the available opportunities and on not permitting a break in the disarmament process.

The GDR is energetically working to realize the common peace program of the Warsaw Pact states; at the same time it is making its own initiatives and participated in bilateral initiatives to promote this process and to make it irreversible. Thus, like other countries of our alliance, it has started to reduce its armed forces unilaterally and independent of negotiations. The corresponding measures that affect our National People's Army and will be concluded by the end of 1990 are known. This develops the defensive character of the National People's Army even more strictly. All in all, we are striving for changing the strength and structure of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO in such a way that the capability for a surprise attack and for large-scale attack activities is eliminated on both sides. It is a matter of course that this would be extremely important for Europe's peaceful prospects. Considered from the same point of view, the proposals of the GDR, the CSSR, and the People's Republic of Poland for the establishment of nuclear-free and chemical-weapons-free zones and zones of trust continue to be topical.

The Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states provided a new, strong impulse for the continuation of the disarmament process in the nuclear and conventional fields. In the declaration "For a stable and secure Europe, free of nuclear and chemical weapons; for a considerable reduction of the armed forces, armaments, and military expenditure" it is affirmed that halting the arms race and

pursuing disarmament are the main tasks of the present. As regards conventional forces in Europe in this connection, our alliance is working to achieve positive results at the Vienna negotiations as soon as possible. Provided that there is a constructive approach by all participants, the first agreements would be possible in 1990. The principle of equal and non-reduced security for every member state of the two military coalitions must be ensured at any time.

However, despite all progress in the international situation, one must not overlook that a fundamental change for the better has not yet occurred. NATO is braking the disarmament process and the corresponding negotiations with the undisguised intention of creating new facts through arms buildup, forcing an accelerated arms race on socialism, and attaining military superiority for itself. Characteristically, in the "overall concept for arms control and disarmament," which the Brussels summit of NATO decided in May 1989, adheres to the strategy of "nuclear deterrence." The "continued modernization of conventional and nuclear weapons" has been declared a binding principle in this respect.

Even though NATO agrees with the negotiations on nuclear short-range missiles, it wants to postpone them for an indefinite period. The danger of war will not be reduced without taking tactical nuclear weapons into consideration. New asymmetries develop and thus conventional disarmament becomes more difficult. In addition, it is a matter of logic that a renewal of tactical nuclear weapons also leads to the modernization of other weapons systems. Being drawn into the whirlpool of modernization and remodernization would be tantamount to a new arms race and the return to the cold war.

We are in favor of simultaneous negotiations on the reduction of conventional armaments and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, because a nuclear-free Europe, which can be achieved step by step, would be of utmost importance on the path toward a world without nuclear weapons and thus toward a goal which corresponds to the interests of all peoples. Mankind would be rid of a gigantic burden. At the same time, the financial means that are freed by disarmament could be used for solving such pressing problems as the development of the Third World; the overcoming of hunger, diseases, and illiteracy; environmental protection; and others.

In the Joint Communique on my visit in Bonn of September 1987, it was concurrently stressed that, in view of the responsibility that results from their common history, the GDR and the FRG have to make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe. We appreciate the FRG's contribution to the conclusion of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the intermediate-range missiles. This is linked with the expectation of further active steps to promote the disarmament process in the nuclear and conventional fields. By implementing the issues that are set down in the Joint Communique, while respecting the territorial and political realities in Europe, it will be possible to make progress in the development of normal, good-neighborly relations in Europe and to have positive stimuli emanate from this for peaceful cooperation and dialogue in Europe and beyond.

Not far from the turn of the millennium, it is understandable that we link our thoughts about the prospects of the GDR with ideas about the future of the European continent. The more radically the arms arsenals, which are accumulated in such a way as they are nowhere else in the world, are reduced and the more security is won, the more fruitfully the future can be shaped for the peoples. The common European home, where socialist and capitalist states live, is already more than an inspiring idea. Peaceful coexistence, normal relations among the states, cooperation, and trust on the bases agreed on in the Helsinki Final Act should characterize this home.

Proud of the achievements and facing the not inconsiderable demands in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, our people are optimistically entering the 5th decade of the GDR's existence. The 12th SED Congress in May 1990 will decide on the future tasks, and there is no doubt that their solution will serve to strengthen socialism, to raise its attractiveness, and to consolidate peace. Everything with the people, through the people, and for the people, everything for the welfare and for the happiness of the people in our socialist GDR.

Honecker Congratulates Bishop Sterzinsky

AU1309201289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Erich Honecker's Congratulations to the New Berlin Bishop"]

[Text] Berlin—Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a congratulatory message to Georg Sterzinsky, the new bishop of the Berlin Diocese, on his consecration and inauguration into office. Honecker says in the message:

On this occasion, it is a pleasure for me to corroborate our firm will to reliably and predictably continue the well-tried tradition of positive and constructive relations, based on mutual understanding and respect between the socialist state and the Catholic Church.

Committed to the lessons of history, it was and is our common concern to work for peace, international understanding, and social justice.

Shortly before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, I would like to confirm that the diligent work and the comprehensive commitment of the citizens of Catholic faith in particular take a great part in our republic's development, growth, and prosperity.

Union Delegation Holds 'Open' Talks in FRG

LD1309231989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Heidelberg (ADN)—The comprehensive exchange of views which started yesterday in Frankfurt/Main between the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] and the DGB [German Trade Federation of the FRG] was continued today in Heidelberg by Harry Tisch and Ernst Breit. The talks centered on current issues, questions, and possibilities of deepening the cooperation between the trade unions, which already have a tradition of over 15 years.

The two delegation heads, who intend to sign in Stuttgart on 15 September an agreement concerning the continuation of relations between the two organizations for the coming years, both described their discussions up to now as positive and fruitful.

According to Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, no questions that had been of interest to the respective partners had been excluded from the discussions, which he described as constructive, open, and honest.

Ernst Breit drew GDR journalists' attention to the particular value of this repeat [as heard] meeting, which showed that the two trade unions could talk together even under difficult circumstances. In his view, the importance of bilateral consultations such as these lay in the dialogue, in the exchange of experience, from which both sides could profit, as well as in agreement about future joint activities.

On the second day of its stay in the FRG, the GDR delegation was first received as a guest in the local trade union headquarters.DGB District Chairman Richard Menzel informed Harry Tisch and his accompanying party about representation of interests by the trade unions in the organizational area of Rhine-Neckar-Heidelberg. In the umbrella trade union association, he said, 30 percent of all working people in this area are brought together. In this district, as in the FRG as a whole, the fight against the persistently high level of unemployment, currently standing at 7 percent, and the social consequences resulting from this, are the main concern of the trade unionists.

Amongs other problems, primarily social ones, that are prevalent in the traditional university town is the problem of the increasing shortage of housing. There are already almost 4,000 apartments too few. There was, however, no end to this situation in sight, the DGB functionary declared.

After this meeting, the GDR trade unionists were greeted in the imposing town hall of the town on the Neckar, which has 140,000 inhabitants, by Mayor Dr. Jurgen Pes. In a short address the local politician praised the longstanding cooperation between the two trade union associations as an example of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In the newly opened Friedrich-Ebert Memorial, Harry Tisch and Ernst Breit had the opportunity of aquainting themselves with an exhibition on the life and work of the social democrat and later president of the Reichstag, who was born on the Pfaffengasse street in Heidelberg in 1871. During the tour the director of the exhibition, Ulrich Graf, drew attention to the fact that archives and other institutions in the GDR had supported the setting-up of the museum by their good cooperation.

In the museum's conference room the two delegations met representatives of the DGB's district committee. In an open and frank discussion, questions of trade unions work and current political problems were discussed. In this connection the FDGB chairman provided extensive information on developments in the GDR and also elucidated fundamental positions on the relations between the two German states.

At midday the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Horst Neubauer, held a lunch in honor of the two trade union delegations.

Krolikowski, Ligachev Address Farmers

LD1309201889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Frankfurt, Oder, (ADN)—The main direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is and will remain the all-round strengthening of the socialist community of states, Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, told cooperative farmers of the Neuzelle cooperative in Eisenhuettenstadt District, Frankfurt, Bezirk, today. The wishes of some people in the West, who would rather see this community weak, will not be fulfilled.

We can feel the great interest that exists in the GDR for restructuring in our country, said the head of the CPSU Central Committee delegation, who is currently visiting our country. The GDR will be a reliable ally of the Soviet Union in the future, too. The two parties and countries are in permanent dialogue.

Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee secretary, stressed that the SED and the GDR will always stand firmly at the side of the CPSU and the Soviet people. He recalled Erich Honecker's statement about the latest meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev that friendship and cooperation have never been as close as they are today. The impression created by the visit of the CPSU delegation, Krolikowski said, is that there can only be the tendency to make the process of working together ever deeper, firmer, more creative, and more fruitful. Certain circles in the FRG who want to upset the political climate in the center of Europe should reflect on this. The signs of the time are clearly pointing to peace and

cooperation; the time of the well-poisoners is past for all time. Workers and farmers—the overwhelming majority of the people—are now gathering even more closely around the SED, its Central Committee, and General Secretary Erich Honecker.

During the day, the Soviet delegation visited the cooperative's establishments and also the village of Mobiskruge and cooperative farmers. The CPSU delegation arrived today on a several-day visit, and Werner Krolikowski and Yegor Ligachev had a talk about agricultural and alliance policy.

Ligachev Discusses Agriculture

LD1409121389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Long-term cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the area of mechanization, agricultural machinery construction, and agricultural chemistry is leading to significant results for both national economies. GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and CPSU Politburo member Yegor Ligachev agreed on this today during a talk in Berlin.

There are good preconditions for extending the proven specialization and cooperation between combines of the GDR and production associations of the USSR in agricultural machinery construction and in the production of complete milking machines and milk cooling technology, and in the production of foodstuffs. Storage and cooling technology was cited as another main area which is of great significance for reducing the losses of foodstuffs. [passage omitted]

Polish Official Addresses Anti-Fascist Rally

AU1309145889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 89 pp 3-4

[Speech by Janusz Kubasiewicz, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, at the anti-fascist rally in Berlin on 10 September]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today and in the future, we will respectfully commemorate the German anti-fascists who opposed the criminal fascist state with their heroism and willingness to make sacrifices.

The GDR plays an important role in the European present and in the international forum.

The close, lively, and everyday cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is our joint historical achievement. It is all the more important and valuable, because the ghosts from the past are still haunting the Rhine in various forms. For example, they try to promote the thesis about the continued existence of the Third Reich. Thus, an attempt is made to repeat the history class that was completed long ago. Of course, this does not apply to all the forces there. However, those who succumb to such illusions should recall Karl Marx's pertinent remark that history becomes a farce if people attempt to repeat it. [passage omitted]

A stable Poland with secure borders is making a constructive contribution to establishing the foundations of the common European home. Our plan to reduce armaments and build confidence in Europe serves this aim. Its objectives are in line with the initiatives of the GDR Government and the other socialist states. We should do everything to develop this joint achievement.

The socialist social order is currently experiencing years of profound and occasionally vehement changes. They take various forms, which are peculiar to every state and nation. Poland is also in the torrent of these processes. We follow our own course, the difficult course of socialist innovation. We draw practical lessons from the distant and the recent past, from our present problems. We appreciate the understanding and goodwill shown to our search by the fraternal parties and countries.

We are living in times in which it is sometimes hard to draw a line between the things that are new, necessary, and unrenouncable for socialism and opportunistic concessions.

Experience teaches us that nobody has a monopoly of truth. We are aware that our alliance partners are above all interested in whether we will be able to establish a type of socialism that corresponds to the expectations of the epoch, the needs and expectations of the rising and the next generations.

One must not close one's eyes to the fact that, in addition to positive processes of restructuring, we also have to deal with class struggle. For the offensive of the anti-communist and anti-socialist forces is a fact that we are neither permitted nor willing to play down. At its plenary session in August, the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] stated, among other things, that "as a result of the situation that has been created in the country, we as a party are in a new stage of implementing the strategic political line of the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress, the line of understanding and struggle. We advocate the rebirth of the PZPR and its development into a party that is able to cope with the tasks of the new period. [passage omitted]

Further Contracts Concluded at Leipzig Fair

AU1209121489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 89 p 1

[ND report: "Continued Lively Business at Leipzig Fall Fair"]

[Text] Leipzig (ND)—Lively business continued on the fourth day of the Leipzig Fall Fair. For example, the Progress foreign trade enterprise and the French SMAFA

Company signed a contract on the delivery of combine-harvesters, packaging machines, special trailers, soil-tilling machines, and other machinery for 1990-91. Sheet-fed offset machines and electric motors will also be supplied to France.

As part of a cooperation agreement, the GDR will import printing machines from the USSR next year. Pumps, compressors, hydraulic, and ventilation products valued at a total of R5 million will be supplied to the Soviet Union. The GDR metallurgical trade and the Bulgarian Rudmetal foreign trade enterprise agreed on mutual deliveries of metallurgical products valued at R17 million. A contract between the Chemical Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and Czechoslovak partners provides for exports and imports of chemical products valued at R18 million. Next year, the GDR will receive citrus fruits and red pepper from Cuba and siphons from Hungary. Finished pharmaceutics will be delivered to Vietnam, while drugs will be imported from Albania.

A contract between the Household Electrical Equipment foreign trade enterprise and the Yugoslav ISKRA Company provides for comprehensive mutual deliveries of electrotechnical and electronic products.

The Carl Zeiss Jena foreign trade enterprise and the Hungarian Ofotart Company agreed on the supply of photographic and optical products in 1990. The Textima Export-Import foreign trade enterprise sold textile machines to Brazil, Mexico, and Iran.

The Rostock Wilhelm-Pieck University and the FRG Hoechst Company concluded a contract on a study on the effects of Slavomycin in veterinary medicine, for the implementation of which the university will provide its specialized research potential and scientific-methodological experiences.

The Australian Instruments Supply Company acquired the license for the production of a measuring device to ascertain tissue qualities. On the basis of a license contract for the use of the dust-pressure gasification procedure for brown coal and mineral coal concluded in 1987, the FRG enterprise German Babcock Works and the GDR Coal Export-Import foreign trade enterprise signed an engineering contract.

Business Lively

AU1309125589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 89 p 1

[ND report: "At the Leipzig Fair On Thursday; Many More Contracts and Gold for Top Achievements"]

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND)—Lively business continued in all lines of the capital and consumer good industries on the fifth day of Leipzig fair. GDR foreign trade enterprises and plants were again able to conclude important export and import contracts.

For example, the GDR Chemical Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet Soyuzimexport foreign trade enterprise agreed on mutual supplies valued at R320 million. GDR exports include photochemical products, household chemicals, detergents, and paints. Raw and basic materials for the chemical industry will be imported from the USSR in 1990. The same GDR foreign trade enterprise also signed export and import contracts with Romanian partners. For example, the GDR will receive transformer oil, petroleum coke, synthetic rubber, and tires. Ion exchangers, chemical raw materials, and photochemical products will be exported. Mutual supplies of products of computer technology were also agreed with Romania for 1989-90. The GDR will receive polyurethane, propylene, oxalic acid, softening agents, and chemical raw materials.

The export of combine harvesters to Scandinavian countries was agreed for 1990-95. The GDR will deliver printing machines to Belgium, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands.

The Electrical Engineering Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and Fuji Industries Limited Company, Japan, concluded a contract on the export of an electron-beam vaporization plant. The processing technology and the technology comes from the Manfred von Ardenne Institute and are jointly tested with the Bad Salzungen cold rolling mill. [passage omitted]

More Contracts

AU1309141189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Sep 89 p 1

[ND report: "Lively Business Also on Penultimate Day in Leipzig"]

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND)—The good atmosphere in all lines of business continued on Friday [8 September]. GDR foreign trade enterprises again concluded important contracts with partners from numerous countries. For example, an export-import contract on the delivery of pulp wood, paper, and cellulose valued at R78 million was signed with the Soviet Union. The Soviet deliveries greatly contribute to the supply of the GDR paper and packaging industries with raw materials, while GDR special paper is meeting the increased demand for high-quality paper.

Continuing the close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of microelectronics, the Electronics Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and its Soviet partners concluded contracts on mutual deliveries of electronic components for 1990.

The Household Electrical Equipment and Elektronska Industrija Nis agreed on the export of sub-assemblies for color television sets valued at 18.5 million valuta marks for 1989-90. This will create the prerequisite for assembling the 100,000th color television set with GDR sub-assemblies in the Yugoslav enterprise.

The 200,000th hot-water heating system for motor vehicles was handed over by the Kirchberg Vehicle Heating Systems State Enterprise to the Hungarian Mogurt foreign trade enterprise and its domestic partner, Ikarus. In addition to driver's seats and cardan shafts, vehicle heating systems are delivered to the Hungarian People's Republic for the production of Ikarus busses on the basis of a specialization and cooperation contract.

The GDR Transport Machinery foreign trade enterprise agreed with its Cuban partners on the export of small diesel engines and spare parts for 1990. The Demusa foreign trade enterprise and the Czechoslovak Jablonex foreign trade enterprise signed a contract on the import of glass and metal jewelry for next year.

The Textima Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and the FRG Reifenhaeuser Limited Company and its partner, Troisdorf Machine Factory, concluded a license contract on the delivery of polyvinyl chloride extrusion coating plants to third parties, using the technology of the Leipzig Artificial Leather and Fur Processing Combine. [passage omitted]

Fair Ends

AU1309134689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 89 p 2

["O.L." editorial: "A Good Fair and the Realism of the Commercial World"]

[Excerpt] The 1989 Leipzig Fall Fair was concluded on Saturday [9 September]. Not only in our country did this economic event emphasize important social features for 1 week—Leipzig was again the mecca of producers and merchants from all continents. Here the language of trade which serves international understanding and the language of constructive cooperation was spoken. The signs of dialogue, the will to transact business for mutual benefit were predominant in innumerable meetings and talks—even when the partners faced each other in tough negotiations on technical and commercial details. [passage omitted]

Parliamentarian Addresses IPU Conference

AU1309134889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Sep 89 p 7

[ADN report: "GDR at the IPU Conference: Policy of Dialogue Serves the Solution of Global Problems"]

[Text] London (ADN)—Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, paid tribute to the role of the IPU as a platform for the exchange of opinions and international contacts at the IPU conference in London. On Friday [8 September] the GDR parliamentarian took the floor in the general debate on the political, economic, and social situation in the world. According to Herbert Fechner, the IPU, the only international parliamentarians' organization and one of the oldest international organizations, with 112 member countries, has contributed much to promoting a dialogue to solve mankind's global problems. Its contribution to the development of parliamentary relations and to the creation of more understanding and trust is outstanding. The GDR advocates a further increase in the IPU's efficiency and authority. The IPU has to give constantly new impetus to peace and disarmament, the political settlement of conflicts, the elimination of underdevelopment, environmental protection, and the solution of other global problems.

The GDR advocates the replacement of military confrontation by a concept of mutually and indivisible security, Herbert Fechner continued. Not only the military, but also the political factors of security and stability have to be universally strengthened. In this respect, it is imperative to continue the disarmament process without any interruption. However, there are influential circles in the West that stick to old and outdated things. The documents of the latest NATO conference show that, in addition to constructive elements, positions that impede equal cooperation were laid down, he said.

The GDR calls for the strict observation of all generally recognized norms of international law, the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, and the Helsinki Final Act, Fechner said. Nobody has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and to pretend to be a judge. The GDR representative stressed that even greater importance will be attached to joint actions by the parliamentarians of all countries.

New Forum Member Discusses Goals of Movement

AU1409114589 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 14 Sep 89 p 5

[Telephone interview with father Hans-Jochen Tschiche, head of the Magdeburg Evangelical Academy and founding member of the "New Forum" opposition group, by Hans-Ruediger Karutz: "Something Must Happen"; date and place not given]

[Text] Karutz: Mr Tschiche, what kind of reaction has the founding of the "New Forum" as a group, which wants to use all opportunities for political opposition legally and within the GDR Constitution, had among the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and also among the people?

Tschiche: We have not yet heard anything about a reaction by the state. The people say: "Something must happen now. We need someone who does something!" The question is whether time is really ripe for this or whether persevering is more important than being afraid.

Karutz: When and with whom did you register your plan to become politically active with the "New Forum" in line with Section 29 of the GDR Constitution (right to form associations—the editors)?

Tschiche: We plan to register the "New Forum" very soon with the GDR authorities both at GDR level and also here in the bezirk. We are trying to get together a platform of all groups, which are working in this direction, so that we do not split up.

Karutz: But what if the state does not react....

Tschiche: If the state does not do anything to legalize our work despite our firm intention to act legally on the necessary path toward reforms, I say: One does not have to legalize anything that is legitimate and the right of every adult person.

Karutz: Thus, you would continue your work even in such a case?

Tschiche: Yes, I think so.

Karutz: Can one describe the goals and ideas about the future face of the GDR with the four terms "democratic, social, ecological, and free of violence"?

Tschiche: Yes, and democracy is the most important issue—which means we have to go from ideological simple-mindedness as we have here to social variety. Of course, this also includes the question of democratic elections—however, this will probably not happen overnight. In the long run, there must be alternatives at future elections. I doubt that this can be achieved already at the People's Chamber elections next summer. Concerning the social aspect, we have said very generally that tested things should be maintained. But I think of the necessary price reform in the GDR, which must not be discussed in ideological terms. We do not want a society where one has to use his elbows, pushing to get ahead, this is clear. Regards ecology, everyone knows what is missing in this respect in the GDR—this is a very difficult matter: outdated industrial facilities, our two-cycle car engines, and lack of money for environmental protection.

Karutz: Do you think that the SED is capable of or willing to make reforms at all?

Tschiche: We have to call a spade a spade, but at the same time we have to eliminate the feeling of being threatened, which many SED functionaries obviously have. At the moment they are completely pigheaded. Restructuring in the GDR can happen only with the SED people who are willing for reform. They are competent enough. The only question is than all this will be articulated, that is, when it will be publicly expressed.

Karutz: With the wave of emigrants many of the best people leave the GDR—people whom reformists like you would need urgently....

Tschiche: What happens here is certainly disquieting—there is no doubt about it; in particular because of the many young people who are among the GDR refugees from Hungary. On the other hand, one must consider the fact that about 160,000 GDR tourists are in Hungary; about 10 percent of them have gone to the West. We must not become hysterical. It must be a basic right to chose the country in which one wants to live. Among the emigrants there is a majority who have lost any hope for an improvement in the conditions in the GDR. Our "New Forum" also wants to make a contribution to not letting this wild fire spread even more. Certainly there would be the readiness to think about such a step like emigration to the West if there were some hope for a change in the GDR itself—but this would have to be very concrete. This is the problem....

Karutz: From the outside the GDR looks as if a process had been started in which all internal links and structures are dissolving. How do you see this?

Tschiche: The political existence of the GDR will depend on how it determines its future function in central and eastern Europe. It cannot simply be the "appendix" of the FRG.

Karutz: In general, are you optimistic that basic reforms in the GDR are only a question of time and cannot be stopped?

Tschiche: Well, you know I have seen practically everything here. But over the past 3 or 4 years it has been shown that there is really some movement. There is a mood for a new start—toward the West on the one hand, and in the people's minds, on the other—toward a changed GDR.

Alleged War Criminal Placed on Trial in Rostock

AU1309134489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "War Criminal Placed on Trial in Rostock"]

[Text] Rostock—The prosecutor of Rostock Bezirk has placed Jakob Holz, a former deputy supervisor of the "Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG" arms factory in the Polish town of Radom during the fascist occupation, on trial at the bezirk court because of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The defendant, who has been in pretrial confinement since 17 May 1988, is with reason suspected of having been involved in shooting at least 33 Polish citizens of Jewish origin in the period from 1942 through 1944, to some extent acting jointly with members of the works protection force, who were assigned to him. He murdered several victims with his own hands.

The charge is based on Article 6 of the Statute of the International Military Court in Nuremberg, in connection with Articles 8 and 91 of the GDR Constitution, paragraphs 91 and 93 of the GDR Criminal Code, and the UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of the Statute of Limitation for Nazi and War Crimes of 26 November 1968. By making false statements about his person, Holz had evaded responsibility since 1945.

GDR Leaders' Public Appearances for 6-10 Sep

AU1209122089

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 7-11 September reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

The following member and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] attended a dinner hosted by USSR Ambassador Kochemasov in Berlin on 7 September: Werner Jarowinsky and Gerhard Schuerer. (8 Sep, p 2)

The following member and candidate member of the Politburo laid a wreath a Werner Felfe's grave in Berlin on 7 September: Werner Krolikowksi and Margarete Mueller. (8 Sep, p 2)

The following member and candidate member of the Politburo attended an international women's peace meeting in Berlin on 8 September: Hermann Axen and Inge Lange. (9-10 Sep, p 2)

The following members and candidate members of the Politburo attended an anti-fascist rally in Berlin on 10 September: Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Werner Krolikowsky, Inge Lange, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, and Harry Tisch. (11 Sep, p 1)

The following member and candidate member of the Politburo attended a fashion show in Berlin on 9 September: Guenter Schabowski and Inge Lange. (11 Sep, p 2)

Politburo member Hermann Axen and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer attended a dinner hosted by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for anti-fascist resistance fighters and foreign guests in Berlin on 10 September. (11 Sep, p 2)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received outgoing Swedish Ambassador Henrik Liljegren in Berlin on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 2)

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Janusz Kubasiewicz, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, in Berlin on 10 September. (11 Sep, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, visited the Vockerode state farm on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 2) He addressed a party aktiv conference in Halle on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 3) He attended the inauguration of the Thomas Muentzer memorial in Sangerhausen on 10 September. (11 Sep, p 2) He attended an anti-fascist rally in Halle, date not given. (11 Sep, p 6)

Werner Eberlein, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, addressed a party aktiv conference in Magdeburg on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 3)

Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed students of the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 3)

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception hosted by the DPRK ambassador in Berlin on 8 September. (9-10 Sep, p 2)

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, attended a party aktiv conference in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 4) He attended an anti-fascist rally in Karl-Marx-Stadt, date not given. (11 Sep, p 6)

Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the opening of the Beijing Days in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 1) He attended the unveiling of an anti-fascist memorial in Berlin on 8 September. (9-10 Sep, p 8) He attended the opening of a Chinese tapestry exhibition in Berlin on 8 September. (9-10 Sep, p 8)

Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the Politburo, received a Vietnamese Supreme Court delegation in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 2)

Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Council, addressed a conference of outstanding workers in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 3)

Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception hosted by the Brazilian ambassador in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 2)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, attended a party aktiv conference in Erfurt on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 4) He attended an anti-fascist rally in Erfurt, date not given. (11 Sep, p 6)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, addressed a party aktiv conference in Cottbus on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 4) He attended an anti-fascist rally in Cottbus, date not given. (11 Sep, p 6)

U.S. Spokesman Cited on Trade Preferences

LD1409110889 Budapest MTI in English 1009 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, September 14 (MTI)—The American Government will soon be granting long-term trade preferences to Hungary, following the passing of the bill concerning free emigration by the Hungarian Parliament, it was reported to MTI's correspondent by Roman Popadiuk, deputy spokesman of the White House.

In response to questions Mr Popadiuk reported that the U.S. Government does not agree with the recent decision by the House of Representatives to grant the most favoured nation status to Hungary for a period of only three years (previously it was granted for one year periods). In President Bush's view it would be necessary for the Hungarian Parliament to give legal guarantees for free emigration. "We shall closely study the relevant law to be adopted, accordingly. If the statutory provision is in concordance with our expectations, the U.S. Government is due to take necessary measures in a very short time," the spokesman emphasized, adding that the decision lies with the U.S. President. The White House is endeavouring to reach an agreement on the issue with the legislation and is scheduled to hold consultation with members of the body.

It was confirmed by Mr Popadiuk that Hungary can count on the granting of the general system of preferences (which means the levying of lower taxes on some goods). In addition, the activity of OPIC (Overseas Private Investment Corporation) is due to be extended to Hungary as well. This U.S. Government office promotes and gives guarantees to private investors.

In answer to the question as to what Washington's response is to the Hungarian Government's decision on the GDR refugees, the spokesman said: "The Hungarians are providing excellent assistance to these people. We warmly welcomed developments and are urging all the East European countries to fulfil the Helsinki recommendations on human rights and the freedom of movement," Mr Popadiuk concluded.

Szuros Comments on Forthcoming U.S. Visit

LD1309184189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Matyas Szuros, Chairman of the National Assembly, will travel to the United States tomorrow. He will negotiate with leading politicians, and more importantly, he will visit the legislature. Matyas Szuros has told Hungarian radio that he will, naturally, urge the representatives and the senators to decide on granting Hungary most favored nation status for an unlimited period because Hungary is entitled to this as a GATT member. Matyas Szuros has also answered questions by Miklos Martin Kovacs regarding a domestic political issue involving him.

[Begin recording] [Kovacs] Recently at the trilateral coordinating negotiations the Opposition Roundtable proposed that in a given situation the chairman of the National Assembly should take over the function of the president of the Republic for a temporary period. Matyas Szuros, what do you say to this proposal?

[Szuros] Before anything else, I would like to say that it can only represent a preliminary stance because I have not yet been contacted in this regard. However, more concretely, what is at issue here is that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has a candidate for the presidency in the person of Imre Pozsgay. [repetitive passage omitted]

I think if the roundtable's proposal—and I have said this before—became a unified stance and if this really fulfilled the requirements and interests of the most various political forces, or in its entirety, of the nation, the country, that we should introduce such a solution on a temporary basis, and if this were adopted, what is more, supported by the National Assembly, then in such a situation I would have to consider it. However, I think, at least it is my impression that in recent days events have taken a different turn.

[Kovacs] What do you mean? That sounds very mysterious.

[Szuros] According to my information, I think agreement has been reached about the institution of the presidency at the trilateral talks. However, the way the president will be elected, the date of the election, and his powers are not yet clear, along with other issues, and since negotiations about this continue, I cannot now take a decisive stand. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Departs 14 Sep

LD1409122189 Budapest MTI in English 1150 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI)—A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Matyas Szuros, speaker of the Parliament left for the USA, on Thursday, at the invitation of the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The delegation includes Janos Marton, acting president of the Hungarian People's Party, Laszlo Kurti, bishop of the Reformed Church, Andras Nagyivanyi, general director of the Electrical Fitting Industry company and Gyorgy Mary, head of the Secretariat of the Parliament. The delegation is scheduled to be received by President George Bush, Thomas S. Foley, speaker of the House of Representatives and Perez de Cuellar, general secretary of the United Nations.

The Hungarian delegation is also to meet with leading personalities of the Hungarian community and with top American business representatives.

Further on GDR Refugee Situation, Decision

State Secretary Interviewed

PM1309191589 London ITV Television Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Telephone interview with Hungarian State Secretary Ferenc Somogyi in Budapest by news presenter Jon Snow in London on 12 September, monitored in progress in the framework of channel 4 "News" program—live]

[Text] [Snow] Although Soviet TV made no comment on the refugee crisis last night despite reporting it, today Gennadiy Gerasimov, the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, accused the Hungarians of taking a very unusual step in allowing the East Germans to flee to the West. For a reaction, from Hungary, I spoke to the Hungarian state secretary.

[Somogyi] We have not got any official indication of the Soviet position yet, and in fact, when we made the decision, we took into consideration the circumstances we had to face, and in view of the fact that the situation started to become unmanageable and intolerable, we somewhat were forced to make that decision. And in that case, we took into consideration only the principles we wanted to adhere to, and we acted in the knowledge that all our efforts aimed at finding the solution acceptable for all the parties concerned failed. We had to make the decision because the number of those citizens in Hungary were that large that we could not wait any longer.

[Snow] Now we understand that in the course of last night, and indeed during today, there have been more refugees coming across, this time from Czechoslovakia—East Germans who've gone in that way. How much longer do you go on leaving the border open?

[Somogyi] You know, it is our view that we will not close down our borders, and the reason why we made this (?suspension) with temporary effect was that we wanted to avoid a situation whereby by fixing a deadline we may cause a kind of hasty, tumultuous rush through the borders which would create situations we wanted very much to avoid.

[Snow] But presumably you can't go on leaving the border open forever?

[Somogyi] No, of course, it is not our intention to leave the border open forever in a literary sense, and we do hope that there will be a solution, and in fact, it is our firm desire not to become a kind of refugee camp or a kind of springboard, but on the other hand, we would like to adhere to the principles, and we would like to find solutions which are in harmony with those international obligations and those norms generally accepted worldwide.

[Snow] Are you concerned that in the long run, you may have to restore the border fence with Austria, and that your original initiative to try and make new openings to the West may have to be curtailed?

[Somogyi] No, absolutely no, because those steps taken were fully in line of the Hungarian policy, which is based on a one hand on our national interests, and on the other hand and closely linked to that, in respecting the international obligations we have undertaken by signing international convenants, and simply by respecting international norms.

[Snow] The Hungarian state secretary, Mr Somogyi, talking to me from Budapest.

Berlin Demands Decision Retraction

AU1409115489 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 89 p 1

["Note of the GDR Foreign Ministry—Berlin Demands Immediate Retraction of the Hungarian Decision" – headline]

[Text] The GDR Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic on 12 September on the issue of GDR citizens leaving from Hungary for the FRG through Austria. The note reads:

The GDR Government has noted with displeasure the decision of the Hungarian Government to make it possible for GDR citizens to emigrate to a third country without valid travel documents. Linked with this step is the fact that the Hungarian Government has temporarily revoked Articles 6 and 8 and the relevant protocol of the agreement concerning visa-free cross-border travel of 20 June 1969.

The GDR Government notes that these documents are binding to the same extent for both sides. Neither the bilateral agreements under international law listed above, nor the relevant regulations of the Vienna Convention on the legality of treaties of 23 May 1969, which both states belong to, foresee the possibility of a unilateral suspension of the adopted obligations by the treaty partner. Therefore, the principle of international law, that concluded treaties are to be adhered to and that they are to be fulfilled in good faith, is valid. The Hungarian action represents, with regard to this, a clear violation of treaties valid under international law and, linked with this, a violation of the fundamental interests of the GDR. The Hungarian side bears responsibility for the situation which has arisen. Concrete and constructive proposals for a joint solution to the problems which have arisen were set out both in the talks with the Hungarian foreign minister on 31 August 1989 in Berlin, and in the note of the GDR Foreign Ministry on 4 September 1989, and again in the state telegram of the GDR foreign minister on 8 September 1989.

Hungary was informed comprehensively and without delay about the agreement between the GDR and the FRG. As is known, this agreement led to all GDR citizens leaving the Permanent Mission of the FRG in the GDR on 8 September 1989 and returning to their homes. Further, it is the view of the GDR that this solution could have been used for the citizens of the

GDR who were in Hungary. If the treaties under international law between the GDR and Hungary had been adhered to, the situation which was described as extraordinary by Hungarian official representatives would not have arisen.

The GDR affirms its standpoint that making possible the emigration of citizens of the GDR into third states, without those citizens being in possession of valid GDR travel documents, represents a violation of the sovereignty of the GDR. At the same time it encourages the presumption by the FRG of a "caring duty," which is contrary to international law, for state citizens of the GDR.

The GDR expects the immediate abrogation of the Hungarian decision to unilaterally suspend individual elements in the agreement of cross-border traffic requiring no visa.

The GDR affirms its intention to continue the development of friendly relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, and on the basis of the treaty system which has proven itself in practice. This would serve the fundamental interests of both states, the strengthening of socialism, and the securing of peace.

Foreign Ministry on GDR Protest

LD1309133189 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—The Hungarian Foreign Ministry will shortly issue a reply in a suitable form to the note of the GDR Foreign Ministry made public on Tuesday. The note accuses the Hungarian Government of making it possible for GDR citizens to travel to third countries by violating the international legal contracts and the agreement in force between the GDR and the FRG. MTI received this information from senior officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry on Wednesday morning. In answer to questions by the news agency, the Hungarian diplomatic sources said only that the reply of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry will refute, point by point, the allegations made in the Berlin note, reconfirming the government's decision and its reasons. The reply note will be made public.

Border With Austria To Close 7 Oct

LD1309140289 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest (DPA)—Hungary allegedly intends to keep its borders open to GDR citizens until the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR on 7 October. Information to this effect, as yet officially unconfirmed, was circulating in Budapest today. The Hungarian Government informed the GDR Government of this, it was said.

After 7 October, the border with Austria will once again be closed to GDR citizens who do not have valid GDR travel documents. The agreement between Budapest and East Berlin, dating from 1969 and now suspended by Hungary, which forbids emigration to third countries, would then once again be enforced.

Border Officers on Camps, Trains

LD1309144289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Albeit the [Budapest radio] corespondent in Bonn reports that the number of those who intend to emigrate is on the decline, Hungarian border officers have told ESTI HIRLAP that the refugee camps in our country are constantly being filled up with GDR citizens arriving from Czechoslovakia. By the way, something of interest in connection with the emigration wave is that those concerned practically did not make use of the Hungarian and Austrian special trains put at their disposal for travel, nor did they make use of the scheduled services. They were afraid that these trains would be diverted, through Czechoslovakia, to the GDR.

Envoy to FRG on Border

AU1409093889 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1825 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Interview with Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to the FRG, by moderator Dirk Sager in Bonn on 13 September—live]

[Text] [Sager] GDR citizens sold for a few pieces of silver—terms so far used in speaking about the class enemy are now aimed at a country within the alliance. In our studio in Bonn we have Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Horvath. Good evening, Mr Ambassador.

[Horvath] Good evening.

[Sager] Were you surprised by East Berlin's harsh reaction?

[Horvath] I must tell you frankly that we were not really as surprised as the Western media report, because we already knew and had realized that in many respects—in economic and political affairs, etc. —the GDR is of a different opinion than Hungary, than Hungary's official view. Concerning our paths into the future, there are also certain points where our opinions differ.

[Sager] Does Hungary expect the states in the Eastern alliance to act more independently in the future? And is there also an alliance within the alliance, because Warsaw, for instance, has reacted very positively to Budapest's actions?

[Horvath] Well, I am firmly convinced that the individual countries are pursuing an independent policy. This has been felt for a long time. Over the past years, Hungary has always had a sovereign policy and this will remain so in the future I assume. This can also be seen among the other states. Basically they are sovereign states. Of course, there is an alliance system and the states coordinate their foreign policy, but it is not really the way the West interprets it. Hungary can determine its

own foreign policy within the framework of a common security policy. But I would certainly not say that there are any alliances within the alliance. It is simply like in a family: There are several members who can have different opinions within the family, but this does not mean that the family is breaking up.

[Sager] In addition to Romania and the CSSR, you have now found another critic within the alliance.

[Horvath] Yes, this is correct, but we are not surprised about this either. Romania pursues a policy which is, in our view, not absolutely identical with Hungary's policy. In the CSSR, I think, the official policy is rather restrained concerning Hungary's step. I would not play up the idea that certain alliances are forming within the alliance system. This is not the question. Other countries can have different opinions.

[Sager] Mr Ambassador, Hungary is the GDR citizens' favorite country to travel to. In view of the current developments, do you see a danger of GDR citizens not being able to travel as freely to Hungary as before?

[Horvath] I very much hope that this will not happen. The GDR citizens have been, are, and will continue to be cordially welcome in our country. We expect GDR citizens to come to Hungary in the future, too. I do not see any such danger. Of course, it is the GDR leadership's own decision how it will react to recent events.

[Sager] Mr Ambassador, today we have heard from Budapest that the border between Hungary and Austria will remain open to GDR citizens until 7 October. Can you confirm this?

[Horvath] I have not had any specific information about this from Budapest. I think this is more a speculation than a concrete standpoint. I would have heard something about this officially.

[Sager] Can you imagine that the border will be closed again?

[Horvath] When a country like Hungary opens its borders in line with the Helsinki agreement and its principles and when we take the building of the European home seriously, where we claim that the rooms are not to be separated by barbed wire, it is difficult to close the borders again in the same way as before.

[Sager] Mr Ambassador, thank you very much.

[Horvath] Thank you.

Border Closure Seen as 'Speculation'

LD1409085189 Hamburg DPA in German 0707 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—A representative of the Hungarian Embassy in Bonn has described reports of the impending closure of the border to GDR citizens as speculation. In an interview with RIAS [Radio in American Sector], the envoy Sandor Peisch said today that there is no information from official sources. He believes that the border will remain open to GDR citizens even after 7 October, the 40th anniversary of the GDR. Ambassador Istvan Horvath also stressed yesterday evening that it is difficult to imagine that his government will close the border again to GDR citizens wishing to emigrate.

Peisch spoke of a sovereign decision on the part of the government in Budapest. Given that the problem of the two German states had not been resolved, Hungary felt obliged to take action. GDR citizens should not stay in Hungary but should go where they want to. He said there is no pressure from the Soviet Union to reverse the opening of the border, as demanded by the GDR.

400 More GDR Citizens Arrive in FRG

LD1409104189 Budapest MTI in English 0908 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Bonn, September 14 (MTI) - Another group of 400 East German citizens arrived in the FRG on Thursday night [13-14 September] via Hungary. Most of those in the group travelled by coaches while some drove their cars. It was reported by a spokesman of the Munich Coordination Committee for Registering the Newcomers that the new wave of arrivals can be attributed to the unconfirmed rumours that Hungary is likely to close its borders for the GDR refugees by October 7, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Since the opening of the borders, a total of 13,000 GDR-refugees left Hungary until Thursday morning, to register in the FRG. In the morning newsdesk of Deutschlandfunk radio station the statement by the Hungarian ambassador in Bonn was again repeated, saying that the above news is founded on guesswork.

Talks Held With Japanese Government on Economy

Loan to Hungary

AU1209122789 Budapest MTI in English 1356 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, 7 Sep (MTI)—Japan plans to promote capital investment in, and export to, Hungary by a government guarantee of 400 million dollars, it was reported recently.

Trade ministry officials informed MTI that the guarantee only applies to export deliveries, while Hungary would chiefly be interested in its extension to capital investments.

Earlier Japan granted Hungary a 200 million dollar government guarantee, also for Japanese companies. The National Bank of Hungary used only a small proportion of the available credit sum because of favouring bond issuance and money market loans which are granted on easier terms and can be freely used. Thus the 400 million dollar guarantee is less important than expected as it does not encourage Japanese investments in Hungary.

At present only a few of Hungary's 680 joint ventures have Japanese shareholders. Should the guarantee be extended to capital investments, the joint venture business would probably gain a strong impetus.

Economic Talks End

LD0809204189 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)—The two-day Hungarian-Japanese economic roundtable ended on Friday in Budapest. At the conference, held for the third time, views were exchanged on the connections between quality and productivity, technology and the information systems, the administrative office work and automatization. Japanese experts detailed the results of their research and practice in biotechnology and new materials. They also outlined the role of small ventures in Japan.

The Japanese delegation met Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Erno Kemenes, president of the National Planning Office, and Laszlo Pal, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry.

USIA's Gelb Received by Culture Minister Glatz

LD1309172489 Budapest MTI in English 1532 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—On Wednesday, Ferenc Glatz, minister of culture and education, met Bruce S. Gelb, director of the information office of the United States, and Mark Palmer, US ambassador to Hungary.

The sides surveyed the state of bilateral cultural, educational and scientific relations, and possible further development. They also discussed the founding of an institute for Hungarian studies in the United States, the form of expanding American scholarships, and the setting up [of] a Hungarian-US joint cultural committee.

Mr Glatz gave briefs on general political and government issues.

Barabas Departs for Official USSR Visit

LD1309102989 Budapest MTI in English 0851 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—Janos Barabas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], secretary of the Central Committee, left for an official visit to Moscow on Wednesday, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Horn Congratulates Skubiszewski on Appointment

LD1309100689 Budapest MTI in English 0852 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—A message of greetings was sent by Gyula Horn, Hungarian foreign minister, to Krzysztof Skubiszewski, the new foreign minister of Poland, congratulating him on his appointment.

MSZMP's Maria Ormos Departs for FRG Visit

LD1309103189 Budapest MTI in English 0847 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—At the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Maria Ormos, member of the HSWP CC [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee] Political Executive Committee, left for Berlin on Wednesday.

Nemeth Meets Bavarian Bank President Neubauer

LD1309174289 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Franz Neubauer, president of the Association of Bavarian Banks, in the parliament building on Wednesday.

Nemeth Meets Italian Fiat President

LD1209045989 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat, on Monday in the Parliament building. Also present at the meeting was Joseph Nitti, Italian ambassador to Hungary.

Further on MSZMP Central Committee Session

Proposes Regional Security Policy

AU1309174089 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 89 pp 1,2

["Proposal of the MSZMP Central Committee for a Hungarian Regional Security Policy Initiative"]

[Text] I

A. Guided by the conviction that the development of multilateral relations between neighboring countries and the promotion of understanding between neighboring people can actually contribute to deepening the security and cooperation in Europe and to strengthening the confidence between European states, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] calls upon the Hungarian Government to take measures aimed at attaining good-neighborly relations.

For this, the MSZMP proposes the following as unilateral Hungarian measures:

—Hungary should set up a 50-kilometer zone of security, confidence-building, and cooperation, a zone partially free of offensive weapons, along its borders with the SFRY and the Republic of Austria, countries which belong to the group of neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe;

—only border police and border defense personnel, as well as mostly defensive troops and weapons should remain in the aforementioned zone;
—in harmony with all this, as an expression of the political intention of the Hungarian side, as a first step Hungary should reduce the number of tanks in that zone along the common border by 50 percent, or 200 tanks;
—in the aforementioned zone, in addition to the measures accepted in the Stockholm documents, Hungary should take further confidence-building and security-strengthening measures, as follows:
—provide regular information concerning the size and deployment of its forces remaining in the area;
—limit the number and magnitude of military exercises in the area, as well as the extent of mobilizing the reserves;
—make it possible for anyone to receive regular information about the life of troops remaining in the area;
—ensure the participation of military observers from the two neighboring countries in all the military exercises held in the area with the participation of troops deployed in the area.

B. The MSZMP proposes that, by changing a decision made on the basis of facts prevailing in a previous international situation, the government should further reduce the defense budget for 1989 by 5.5 billion forints, and reduce the number of launching pads that are also capable of carrying nuclear arms by 50 percent, to 14 pieces. II

In harmony with the disarmament initiatives and efforts of the socialist countries, the MSZMP calls upon the CPSU to see to it that the Soviet Union will unilaterally withdraw its troops that are equipped with offensive weapons—namely, two tank battalions—from the zone of security, confidence-building cooperation by the end of 1990. III

The MSZMP further proposes that the Hungarian Government should call upon the governments of Austria and Yugoslavia to join this zone of security, confidence-building and cooperation along the common border by setting up a 50-kilometer-wide zone, and thus establish a 100-kilometer wide continuous zone partially free of offensive weapons. The MSZMP is convinced that such a tripartite agreement would further contribute to strengthening peace in the area, and subsequently to peace in Europe.

The MSZMP also proposes the following:

—with joint efforts, all the sides should join in strengthening the international cooperation aimed at limiting and reducing the nuclear activity for military goals and completely banning chemical weapons (by working out the principles and practical means of eliminating these weapons, as well as the political, legal, and technical factors and conditions of verification);
—the creation of a high-level working committee to reveal the possibilities of reducing military budgets and to study the comparative methods;
—joint research on the possible civilian use of conventional domestic techniques slated for destruction, and test procedures and methods suitable for this activity;
—representatives and delegations of military units should hold regular meetings along the border;
—the sides should initiate new forms of economic activity and trade, establish free-trade zones, and set up international technical-scientific parks in the area close to the common border;
—the working out of a new type of cooperation in order to essentially develop comprehensive cultural, touristic, and border-area contacts among people, as well as the conditions for direct contacts between masses of people;
—the opening up of broad prospects for the increased protection of the natural environment, and measures to lay the foundations of an infrastructure for Europe-wide environmental protection, based on subregional achievements;
—the setting up of jointly developed national parks and nature preservation areas, and the working out of a comprehensive program for the joint development and dissemination of environmental protection styles and the development of relevant educational cooperation;
—once a year, the government heads should hold a summit meeting in this zone in order to regularly review the joint measures, to intensify the results, and to increase the level of their cooperation.

Budapest, 8 September 1989.

The MSZMP Central Committee.

Discusses Economic Changes

LD1309181889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee has held a closed session lasting a day and a half. They held an international news conference about what was said at the meeting. Erno Kardos reports.

[Kardos] The MSZMP Central Committee is not in a position to make decisions on economic matters, declared Pal Ivanyi at the news conference, and I feel this is somewhat valid for political questions as well, primarily because although the debate was longer than planned, the Central Committee expects political decisions from the congress. However, as in the party's organizational construction, so in the economy, ideas were outlined. These, however, do not contain anything new for an attentive newspaper reader.

There is a need to open up to the world economy; relations with CEMA and the EC must be put in order. For example, negotiations are starting with the Soviet

Union at the end of the month that will place economic cooperation between the two countries on a completely new basis.

It is not yet clarified what kind of economic agreement can be signed with the IMF. What is certain is that the only kind of strategy worth following is one that forces energetic performance in the economy, which must be balanced against social policy.

They will try to accelerate the realization of the agreement signed last year with the EC that urged the dismantling of trading limitations. Members of the government are beginning a free trade agreement, with the approval of the MSZMP. The aim is European integration as soon as possible—world economic opening up.

Speaking about internal organizational questions, Jeno Kovacs said that the new MSZMP statute will be formulated by the congress, as is usual in a party being democratized. The delegates will be given both the Central Committee proposal and the ideas of the reform circles regarding the statute. According to Jeno Kovacs, there is not much difference between the two. Both strengthen the license of party membership. So, the decisions of the party will in the future be made much more by its members than before and the election of leading bodies must be left up to them, too. With this, the MSZMP is preparing for the changeover to a multiparty system, just as it wishes to formulate the party's new program declaration taking into consideration the various ideas.

At the congress, support from 25 percent of the delegates will be enough for nomination to the bodies, and the campaigning can begin substantially before the congress.

After the congress, there will be no Central Committee, its place will be taken by a board [valasztmany]. Entry to this will be through local elections. The new presidium [elnoekseg] will be elected through list nomination, which will ensure the participation of platforms in the leadership.

In answer to a question by the BBC as to how many parties' congress the October one will be, Jeno Kovacs replied with a determined one. The reply to a question about what the congress would be called was not so unequivocal. According to the spokesman, this will be decided later.

At the Central Committee session they did not debate which foreign parties would be present there as guest. It looks as if there will be no foreign parties here, they will be briefed about developments either before or after the congress.

They also said at the press briefing that the they had accepted the report of the MSZMP negotiating delegation and confirmed its mandate at the national roundtable. Therefore, the news that they do indeed agree to the cessation of the workplace party organizations is not true.

Finally, they accepted the resignation of Central Committee membership from Sandor Nagy, National Council of Trade Unions, and Lazlo Kovacs, general secretary of the Miners' Trade Union.

Report on Session

LD1309212289 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee [CC] has approved the positions adopted by the negotiating delegation attending the national trilateral talks under the leadership of Imre Pozsgay and has not given further instruction, HSWP spokesman Laszlo Major told an international press conference which followed a one and a half day session of the HSWP CC. Mr Major said that the CC approved the government report on its decision concerning the GDR citizens who wanted to leave for the West. He added that 49 CC members had expressed their views on preparations for the HSWP congress and on the economic programme that is being drafted and aims at a foreign economic opening.

The economic programme calls for introducing a powerful compulsion to performance. The foreign economic opening is aimed at enabling Hungary to conclude a free trade agreement with the European communities, said Pal Ivanyi, CC secretary in charge of economic affairs. The programme will be decided upon by the congress.

Jeno Kovacs, secretary in charge of organizational issues, told the press that the new regulations proposed in the CC are those of a modern party operating in a multi-party system. The draft regulations proposed by the HSWP reform circles were also considered. According to the new electoral rules approved by the CC, it requires at least 25 per cent of the delegates' votes to be nominated for the leading party posts. Instead of the previous practice of majority votes, the CC proposed to vote on lists so that all platforms represented in the HSWP are given equal chances.

According to the proposals, the Central Committee will be replaced by a board.

In reply to a question Mr Kovacs said that so far 22 CC members have been delegated to the congress. Mr Major said that as the visit to the GDR of Maria Ormos, member of the Political Executive Committee, and the visit to the USSR of Janos Barabas, CC secretary, which is also to begin today, were agreed upon one and a half months ago, they bear no relation to recent events. The fraternal parties of the HSWP will also be informed on preparations for the congress.

Issues Communique

LD1309230789 Budapest MTI in English 2120 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—A communique on the latest session of the Central Committee [CC] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party was issued in Budapest on Wednesday.

According to the communique, the session chaired by Rezso Nyers approved Imre Pozsgay's report on the course of trilateral political talks and his related ideas. The Central Committee is to approve the final version of the theses of its report for the congress (presented by Karoly Grosz) and the draft manifesto of the party (presented by Imre Pozsgay) at its next session.

The Central Committee discussed the party's draft rules and the draft procedural rules of the congress (both were presented by CC secretary Jeno Kovacs). The Central Committee stated that the rules should help the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] to adapt to the conditions of a multi-party parliamentary democracy, and guarantee that the party members' will is enforced in each decision and action. The procedural rules of the congress should guarantee democratic and free debates so that the personnel proposals should be made on the basis of the delegates' opinion and, with an election on lists, the various groups should be represented in the leading bodies in proportion to their support.

Pal Ivanyi, CC secretary, urged modification of the previous strategy of economic development, an opening towards the world economy, liberalizing the domestic economy, and change of Hungary's external economic orientation. The CC decided to put forward its recommendations to the congress, and provide the delegates to the congress with written information on the economic processes of 1989 and the conceptions for the forthcoming years. According to Mr Ivanyi, in the period 1990-92 priority should be given to economic and social modernization, together with preservation of international solvency.

The Central Committee approved the renunciation of their membership of President Laszlo Kovacs and General Secretary Sandor Nagy of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The Central Committee will make a proposal to the congress for the new principles of relations between the HSWP and the trade union movement, and the improvement of cooperation.

Opposition Groups Agree on Party Finance

LD1309122589 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—At the national roundtable talks between the ruling HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and the opposition parties, an agreement has been reached whereby any party may only be registered if its property can clearly be accounted for.

Strictly speaking parties other than the HSWP are still illegal. They are registered as associations because the party law, which would give legal provisions for their registration and conditions of operation, is still to reach the statute book. The new bill is on the agenda at the roundtable talks, and is expected to be drafted by the end of the year.

Agreement has also been reached by all three sides agree on the principle that the multi-party system may not cost more than the single-party system, and that in the future, the parties should be granted budget support in proportion to their number of parliamentary seats.

The negotiating parties also seem willing to accept the proposal made by the opposition whereby, as soon as the party law becomes effective, the parties will not be entitled to obtain any support whatsoever from the employers.

As regards the financing of the parties from foreign sources, the three sides agree that the parties may not be allowed to receive financial support from a foreign state or party. Anonymous grants will also be illegal, but parties will be entitled to receive financial support from foreign companies and private individuals provided their names are made public.

The opposition would, however like to set a lower limit of foreign contributions, below which it is not required to name the sponsor. Talks on this idea are continuing.

The government has so far allocated 50 million forints (830,000 USD) from budget reserves to finance the parties' most vital needs, but several opposition parties are boycotting the fund.

Defense Minister on Role of Workers' Guard

LD1309232689 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Interview with Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian defense minister, by correspondent Julia Tardos; date and place not given; recorded—no video available]

[Excerpts] [Tardos] Is it true you will inherit the Workers' Guard?

[Karpati] There is not question of this. The Workers' Guard belongs to the government, and the thinking is that it will belong there directly in the future too, as an independent, voluntary, armed body. The government decided back in May that we should work out how the activity of this armed body could in future be integrated into the country's defense force.

[Tardos] Now, as defense minister, how could you use this existing armed body?

[Karpati] As we are working on a radical reworking of the whole defense conception of the country, we are working on a defense force reform, we can integrate the activity of such a voluntary Armed Force into this easily. Of course then it will then have quite different tasks from before. [passage omitted] With regard to its task, what we are thinking of and working on is a kind of territorial defense task.

[Tardos] And civilian defense tasks?

[Karpati] Territorial defense, civilian defense, and in peacetime, participation as an organized force to deal with natural disasters, industrial disasters, wherever they may happen.

[Tardos] So this would not have any kind of political dimension?

[Karpati] This, being directed directly by the party, has already ceased thanks to an earlier decision. It comes under the government. It will have an expressly defensive role, and the whole organization and composition will change; every decent Hungarian citizen who voluntarily undertakes this can be a member of this, of course, if they are suitable.

[Tardos] If you are working on such an idea, I suppose you are not in favor of winding them up, as many people suppose.

[Karpati] In my opinion this would be a great mistake. [passage omitted]

[Tardos] When will you finish this work, and will the body's name change?

[Karpati] It has to be submitted to the government by the end of December, by then all the details will be ready too. I think probably its name will change according to its task and function. However the members must be consulted too.

Nyers on Party, Reforms, Presidency

LD1009183189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Speaking to an Italian paper, Rezso Nyers said that the majority of the party is divided on the speed and degree of reforms.

Party breakup would mean chaos and a deterioration of the atmosphere. He also emphasized that neither the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] nor the opposition groups are able to solve the country's problems by themselves; therefore a method of cooperation must be found.

Speaking about the institution of the president of the Republic, he expressed the view that the position would hold greater than usual powers before the elections, but afterward it would come completely under the jurisdiction and supervision [fennhatosaga es ellenoerzese] of the National Assembly. The HSWP proposes that the head of state be elected by plebiscite.

Rezso Nyers said that during his talks with Gorbachev he gathered that the Soviet leader was watching the Hungarian reform process with anxiety and feared that the peaceful transition could perhaps end in anarchy. He also fears that Hungary might turn her back on the Soviet Union and orientate herself exclusively [egyoldaluan] with the West.

Party Committee Withdraws From Finance Ministry

LD1309172689 Budapest MTI in English 1548 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] committee operating in the offices of parliament, the Presidential council and the Council of Ministers has wound up its activity. On passing the decision, the committee considered the proposals for modernizing the organizational life of the HSWP, and the preparatory talks of the party law. The party members were advised to register at regional branch organizations by December 31, 1989.

In the wake of the September 1 position of the HSWP Central Committee, the HSWP members working in the Ministry of Finance voted in a secret ballot in favour of winding up the party organization at their place of employment. In their view, political work should rather be carried out at places of residence. They decided to create the necessary conditions as soon as possible.

Horn Addresses Zalaegerszeg Election Rally

LD1409013189 Budapest MTI in English 2316 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—The renewal of the official policy is inconceivable without the renewal of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party/MSZMP], said Gyula Horn at a rally held in Zalaegerszeg on Wednesday in support of Istvan Gyorffy, HSWP member and candidate of the Electoral Alliance for the People, for the nation for the parliamentary by-election to be held on Saturday.

Mr Horn said we have taken leave and will continue to take leave of those who drove the country into this particularly deep crisis. Furthermore, in the forthcoming congress we will make every effort and, I hope, we will manage, to take leave of those who are unable or unwilling to understand the necessity of genuine changes. It will be a very painful process, causing a crisis of conscience to many people but if we wish to tackle the tasks faced by us we have no option.

Concerning the international relations of Hungary, Mr Horn said we want to be equal-ranking in Europe. But, in the meanwhile, we have always taken the geographical environment and alliance affiliations of our country into account. Mr Horn pointed out that international confidence and support are indispensable for the implementation of Hungary's internal reforms.

Pozsgay Addresses Kiskunhalas Election Rally

LD1409013689 Budapest MTI in English 2319 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—From the aspect of sweeping changes, peaceful transition and surmounting the crisis, the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party/MSZMP] congress will be of crucial

importance for both the people and the party, said Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP Presidium and minister of state, at a political rally in Kiskunhalas on Wednesday. According to Mr Pozsgay, it remains to be seen in the congress whether there will be a change in the elite and a new division of the posts of power, or whether the renewed party undertakes political struggle under the constitutional framework of a state of law and, if required, a withdrawal from power.

Mr Pozsgay said that the movement for democratic Hungary would not be new rivalry between the parties, but would offer a possibility for the people living in justified fear and mistrust to become sovereign political factors without affiliating themselves to any party.

Confiscated Printing Machine Returned

LD1309204189 Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—On Wednesday, police returned an offset printing machine to Gabor Demszky, member of the Council of the Alliance of Free Democrats. The printer was confiscated in an action launched against samizdat publishers on May 8, 1988. This is the first time confiscated equipment has been returned to the samizdat publishers.

On the proposal of the Opposition Roundtable (EKA), the sub-committee handling publicity at the trilateral talks put the issue of rehabilitating samizdat literature on its agenda. EKA insists that, besides the moral rehabilitation of Samizdat publishers and distributors, confiscated printing equipment and publications should be returned.

Mr Demszky told MTI that "BESZELO", published as Samizdat since 1981, is to appear as an independent bi-weekly in October.

Naumann Foundation To Sponsor East-West Forum

LD1309095989 Budapest MTI in English 0826 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—The Friedrich Naumann Foundation, founded in 1958 and operating in many countries of the world, has opened its first East European office in Budapest on June 9. The representative of the Budapest office, Stefan Musto reported to MTI that the foundation, operating in the framework of the German Free Democratic Party (FDP) and sharing its liberal ideals, would like to provide assistance for the unfolding of the Hungarian pluralism and market economy. They consider it their foremost task to organise a liberal forum to this end, to give a platform to any political or economic interest group to debate over current issues (at weekly or monthly intervals) with experts invited from Western Europe.

The foundation is ready to organise international conferences as well, to be held in Budapest or occasionally abroad. The agenda of these conferences, to be attended by Western and East European politicians and economic experts, would include various political, economic, cultural and human rights issues. The first such international conference planned to be held in Hungary in November focuses on developing technological cooperation between Hungary and the European community. Plans include the holding of five-six similar conferences next year. The foundation also intends to provide scholarships and travel possibilities to Western Europe for Hungarian experts who could contribute to the early overcoming of the present economic crisis in Hungary, by passing on their experiences gained.

Concerning the backing of the opposition—primarily liberal—parties, it was reported by Mr Musto that the Friedrich Naumann Foundation does not intend to interfere in Hungary's internal affairs in any way. A guarantee to this is that the organisation is subsidised by the West German Foreign Ministry, and not by the FDP, thus the money received cannot be spent on party policy purposes.

Fake Protest Letter Sent From Bratislava

AU1109121289

[Editorial report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 7 September on page 3 carries an 800-word "lovas"-signed report, "This Provocation Did Not Work—Mail From Bratislava (?)", which describes a fake letter of protest received from Bratislava in connection with the recent demonstration in Prague.

The report opens by carrying the "full text" of this letter sent by the "legal aid bureau of the Hungarian minorities in the CSSR" which is a protest against the "presence of representatives of the Union of Young Democrats [FIDESZ] in Prague" on the occasion of the recent demonstrations there, claiming that "such thoughtless actions could jeopardize the interests of the Hungarian minority in the CSSR." The authors of this letter refuse to believe the FIDESZ statement according to which "they did not come in order to create any provocation" and advise Hungary to "consider the issue of representation more carefully."

The report continues by presenting facts to prove that the letter is a fake (such as obvious spelling mistakes) and quotes the opinion of the alleged signatory, a certain Mr Miklos Duray, a member of the aforementioned organization, who is presently in the United States "with a legal CSSR passport." In a telephone conversation, Duray is quoted as saying that his signature is an "obvious fake and provocation" and that "some journalists in the CSSR occasionally publish disturbing letters with fake signatures of well-known public figures." According to Duray, "the goal of this clear provocation was to make the Hungarian authorities fall into the trap and start shouting...."

Nyers, Straub Receive Outgoing Algerian Envoy

LD0809203289 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], F Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, and Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the farewell visit of Mustafa Butayeb, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is to shortly leave Hungary.

Straub, Nemeth, Nyers Meet Envoy to Sweden

LD1209032889 Budapest MTI in English 1451 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—F. Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Matyas Szuros, speaker of the National Assembly, and Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Dr Jozsef Hajdu, Hungarian ambassador accredited to Sweden, who is to shortly leave for his post.

PAP Reports Dole Senate Aid Appeal

LD1309171189 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 13 Sep 89

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 13—Speaking in the U.S. Senate, Republican minority leader Senator Robert Dole asked the Congress to understand the difficult and complex situation in Poland and to provide that country with assistance.

Dole presented an assessment of the situation in Poland and spoke about the experiences from his visit to Poland and views and moods of Polish society.

Senator Dole expressed a view that the government headed by Prime Minister Mazowiecki was facing a completely unique challenge. He said that the condition of the economy was tragic, the country was ridden by inflation and bended under heavy foreign debt while the restructuring of the Polish economy and introduction of reforms might cause unemployment.

He also briefed the Senate on the talks he had held with the Polish leadership. He said he was among first foreign visitors received by Prime Minister Mazowiecki and added he had also talked with Lech Walesa and Wojciech Jaruzelski. He described his talk with the latter as frank and profound.

Dole described Jaruzelski as a patriot who wanted to do what was best for Poland and was dearly committed to the idea of helping the Mazowiecki government.

He also opined that if the Polish Government failed to succeed in a short time, it would lose society's support and its political importance.

NOVOSTI on Soviet-American Naval Experiment

AU1309142889 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Sep 89 p 5

[Valeriy Pogrebionkov NOVOSTI article "specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI": "Experiment in the Black Sea"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences and American "Committee for the Protection of Natural Resources" have conducted a joint experiment with the help of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, whose purpose was to examine the possibilities of developing a remote-controlled technical means of detecting nuclear weapons in submarines. What is meant in particular are sea-based cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

During the Geneva talk on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, which also include some categories of intermediate- and short-range weapons, the American side voiced doubts over the possibilities of creating effective means of detecting these weapons. The USSR suggested the most effective means—on-the-spot inspections. The results exist already—the elimination of short- and intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

However, the Western partners categorically refuse to allow Soviet inspectors on board American surface ships and submarines. They explain this refusal by means of their legislation and by the fact that the United States would have to give the inspectors access to many more ships than the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the real or imagined concern of the American side is a fact that has to be accepted. That is why Soviet scientists and their American colleagues decided to prove on board the cruiser "Slava" that it is technically possible to detect nuclear weapons remotely, without the need to send out an "inspection team." How does the equipment capable of "seeing" a nuclear weapon work?

Any nuclear weapon in a ship emits radiation, which can be picked up by gamma-ray and neutron spectrometers. If a spectrometer reveals the presence of Uranium 235 and Pluton 239 (the ingredients of every nuclear weapon), that means that there is a nuclear weapon on the ship.

However, we know that nuclear-powered engines also emit radiation. What about the analysis then? The answer is that the measuring apparatus draws a neutron plan of the ship that shows where the radiation is coming from. Many vessels are built in such a way that nuclear engines and weapons are located far apart. For the experiment, spectrometers were fitted to a helicopter and a ship sailing alongside the target ship. The devices had no trouble in detecting nuclear weapons in the target ship from a range of 50 to 100 meters.

Are there any restrictions on the use of such control equipment? Unfortunately, there are. The equipment cannot tell how many nuclear missiles there are in a submarine and how big they are. If the submarine is under water, the equipment cannot even tell whether there are any nuclear missiles at all on board. In addition, the measuring apparatus has to be close to the controlled vessel, in other words dangerously close.

The Soviet and American participants in the experiment admit that no single method is capable of solving every single problem of control. Although the Black Sea experiment brought positive results, let us not forget that this is only the first stage of a major project. Dialogue between scientists and the search for more modern methods of control should be continued.

Lenin Shipyard Official on US Takeover Plan

PM1409084489 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 29 Aug 89 p 3

[Interview with Jan Szyc, chartered engineer at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard Construction Design Office and Solidarity representative in the shipyard directors' talks with Barbara Piasecka-Johnson on the projected American takeover of the shipyard, by Halina Bykowska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Bykowska] Has there been any marked progress in the experts' work yet?

[Szyc] Mrs Johnson's experts have been working at top speed for nearly a month now. They are preparing a comprehensive study of the economics of the shipyard and its technological and production processes. The economic matters are being investigated by a London firm, Arthur Andersen & Co, and those involving technology and production by another London firm, Appledore. In addition, we are continuing our talks with the principal experts on relevant legal and general issues. Shipbuilding is a complex industry and it is simply impossible to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the operation of a major enterprise like Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard [SGL].

[Bykowska] Can you speak of any concrete decisions so far?

[Szyc] That would be premature, but in view of the incomplete or even plainly false information that has been disseminated both within and outside the shipyard I consider it necessary to stress that the groups of experts involved have made exceptionally good progress in their work to date. There is every indication that they will complete their analyses very soon. Both the Polish and American sides have demonstrated maximum goodwill and enormous commitment. In all probability a new Polish-American joint venture, the Gdansk Shipyard Limited Company, will commence operation on 1 January 1990.

[Bykowska] Have the experts' findings confirmed the opinion that the SGL would face inevitable bankruptcy and consequent liquidation without an injection of foreign capital?

[Szyc] The experts have not completed their work yet, so we do not know the conclusions following from their analysis. In my opinion—and I am not alone in my opinion—no major industrial enterprise whose production operation involves a prolonged manufacturing cycle stands a chance of achieving good economic results under the taxation and credit systems currently in force in our country. When we add to this the fact that the SGL's principal subcontractors are also large enterprises whose products too are manufactured in long production cycles, the underlying causes of the crisis situation will become obvious. We are simply dealing with chain reactions here.

[Bykowska] During a recent press conference Mrs Barbara Piasecka-Johnson—who will be the principal shareholder on the American side in the projected joint venture—announced that she intended to turn the shipyard into a model company which would return quite decent profit. We have heard rumors that this might necessitate organizational changes which could even culminate in reducing the number of personnel employed in the shipyard. As a Solidarity activist, are you not concerned at this possible development?

[Szyc] I see no reason for concern. This is because the whole work force wants to see the shipyard turn into a model enterprise, too. We too believe that major organizational and structural changes must take place. There should be room in the new company for anyone who is willing to work or who would even be prepared to requalify if necessary. Let me add that we are currently preparing an organizational model of the future joint venture with the assistance of Andrzej Draus of the Construction Design Office. In that project we are making use of many ideas and comments put forward by those who have always been most dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs. Such people include activists from the two trade unions, party members, and those with no party affiliation. The shipyard management has already prepared its own proposal of the organizational model. It is to be expected that the American side also will propose its own version. I think that we will ultimately choose the version which proposes the optimal solution.

[Bykowska] Are you not afraid that the organizational and structural changes will provide opportunities for personal feuds and rivalries?

[Szyc] We cannot exclude this possibility. The general guidelines for personnel selection at all levels will be based on qualifications and competence.

[Bykowska] Has a decision been made yet concerning a housing construction scheme to be run by the shipyard for its employees?

[Szyc] We discussed this matter, along with a whole range of other personnel and social welfare issues, in a recent conference with the American experts and advisers. It has been decided that both trade unions should submit their concrete proposals concerning these matters as soon as possible. One thing is certain: Our social welfare provisions for the company employees will be consistent with the legal regulations in force in our country. After all, the new joint venture will operate here in Poland and not in the United States.

[Bykowska] Thank you for the interview.

GDR Refugees Take Shelter in FRG Embassy

LD1309190789 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Until recently this building [not further identified] was under siege by the waiting Poles. As in Budapest and Prague, refugees from the GDR have taken shelter in the FRG embassy in Warsaw. According to unofficial data there are about 50 people in the embassy.

Romanian Frontier Guards Beat Polish Travellers

LD1409081789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Several Poles who were badly beaten up by the Romanian frontier services came to the consular department of the Polish Embassy in Budapest yesterday. They

were in such a state that they had to be taken to hospital. As they reported, nearly 30 Poles were put off the Budapest-Bucharest train during the night of 12 to 13 September at the Hungarian-Romanian border crossing. One of the Poles reported that he was dragged into a WOP [Romanian Frontier Guard] office and chained to a chair with handcuffs. From time to time he was beaten up. In the morning the Romanians demanded 2000 lei to let them out.

More on Romanian Beating of Poles

LD1409114389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Report by Budapest correspondent Zdzislaw Guberman]

[Text] Romanian frontier guard removed a group of Polish travellers from the Budapest-Bucharest train at the Episcopia-Bilhor crossing point. They had their passports removed and were left standing on the platform. When they demanded the return of their documents and that the Polish Embassy in Bucharest be informed, the enraged Romanian frontier guards and customs officials badly beat up several people. When the Poles started to defend themselves a military unit was brought in which not only used rifle butts but also tear gas. Thirty Poles were locked in the cramped waiting room and gas was used to totally pacify them.

Yesterday morning they were all removed from Romanian territory without any reason being given for this. Some of the victims came to Budapest where they were given medical attention. The most severely beaten turned out to be Bogdan [name indistinct] from Legnica, who has numerous injuries and the marks on his body indicate a systematic beating with rifle butts. He also gave a report on the incident to journalists. In order to return to Hungary, he said, my colleagues had to pay a 2,000 Lei ransom, naturally without any receipt. The report of the incident at the Episcopia-Bilhor crossing was confirmed by his younger brother, a resident of Bialogard, (Emil Kwietniewska).

Lithuanian Poles Send Open Letter to Gorbachev

LD1409022489 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpts] One topic that touches on us, that is, on Poland, is that of Poles in the Soviet Union. Today brought a whole batch of information from precisely this area. [passage omitted]

Polish society in Lithuania which, as we know, recently found itself under fire from various nationalist groupings, has not, however, surrendered and frankly, has managed to gather together, organize itself, and mobilize for action, highlighting its national distinctness. An expression of this is an open letter to Mikhail Gorbachev published in the Vilnius press, a letter in which Poles [word indistinct] appeal for the exposing of all circumstances of the Katyn crime and for an explanation of other blank spots in the history of Polish-Soviet relations.

Openness, we read in the letter, one of the principle elements of the policy you have conducted, sir, and at the same time, the basic characteristic of current political activity is indispensible in every area. However, one problem continues to be covered by a prohibition: that of the bestial murder perpetrated during World War II on Polish officers, a prohibition all the more strange and inexplicable because the motives of the crime and its perpetrators are, after all, known to the world.

We think it is indispensible, the authors of the letter write, to inform you, sir, of the necessity to undertake urgent steps to solve problems concerning the past 50 years. The issue is to make information available to the public; to conduct an objective assessment of the motives and the perpetrators of the Katyn crime; to bring the murderers—both the direct executors, as well as those who inspired the crime and those who gave the orders—before a court of law; and to repair the moral and material harm experienced by the families of those murdered, who were subjected to repression and deportation, regardless of their current place of residence.

We have quoted excerpts from an open letter from Poles in Lithuania to Mikhail Gorbachev, published in the Vilnius press.

Lithuanian Ethnic Leaders on Polish Autonomy

AU1309155689 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 11 Sep 89 p 6

[Report by Wojciech Swidnicki: "Is This a Polish Holiday?"]

[Text] On 7 September the Salcininkai rayon soviet decided to establish the first "Polish autonomous rayon" in Lithuania. We asked Czeslaw Okinczyc and Vytautas Landsbergis to comment on the decision.

The decision was completely unexpected. The agenda was suddenly changed and, instead of discussing problems in agriculture or the rising crime rate, the meeting was entirely devoted to the establishment of an autonomous Polish rayon.

The resolution was adopted with a 12-vote majority. Some of the Polish members of the soviet were against it, whereas all the Russians voted in favor of establishing a "Polish autonomous rayon." The national Soviet media reported the event the same day, describing it as "a great success for the Poles."

Czeslaw Okinczyc, vice president of the Union of Poles in Lithuania

"A majority of members of the governing bodies of the Union of Poles in Lithuania voted to support the demand for autonomy. The official reason that was

given was that the Lithuanians had failed to respond positively to Polish demands. The prevailing view was that, if they will not guarantee us the rights to which we are entitled, then we will guarantee them for ourselves.

"Personally, I think that the actual situation is rather more complicated. I fear that the decision made by the Salcininkai soviet will cause further strains in Polish-Lithuanian relations.

"What disturbed me the most was that I saw Polish banners expressing support for the CPSU Central Committee 26 August statement at a rally that took place before the soviet met. It is not right to attack the Lithuanians against a background of threats from Moscow.

"The illusory nature of this 'Polish success,' as the Russian puts it, is reflected in the fact that the use of three languages has been approved in Salcininkai. Polish, Russian, and Lithuanian are to enjoy the same status. However, this does not change the fact that Russian will continue to be the lingua franca. All this announcement does is to suspend the law that makes it obligatory for all the citizens of the Lithuanian Republic to know Lithuanian. This must please the Russians most of all."

Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the "Sajudis" Sejm Council

"I regret it very much. I think that it is a move that is directed against national accord. It should be viewed within the broader context of the political situation in the USSR as a whole. Moscow is trying to weaken us by sowing internal discord. For a long time now, Moscow has been seeking to convince Lithuanians that they only have Vilnius thanks to it, and that the Poles cannot be trusted.

"We believed that things would turn out differently. We were counting on your support. This has come as a disappointment. There are people among the Poles who prefer to ally themselves with Russia.

"Attempts were made to blackmail us. We were told that if we do not satisfy all the Polish demands, the Poles would present us with a Karabakh of our own. We thought these views must be confined to the foolish and hostile, and that this was not the position that was held by all Poles.

"We had a meeting with representatives of the Union of Poles in Lithuania barely a week ago. There was not even the slightest suggestion on their part that something of this kind could happen. We left believing that we were on the way toward reaching agreement. Their true intentions were kept secret from us.

"The program for 'carving up' Lithuania into autonomous districts did not originate here. Georgians, Latvians, and Estonians encounter similar sorts of threats. That is what has set the Azerbaijanis against the Armenians. This is how Moscow wants to stop the republics from gaining independence.

"Poles, I ask you to see reason. Lithuania is our common fatherland."

Ukrainian Congress Demands Shcherbitskiy's Demise

AU1309124089 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 11 Sep 89 p 7

[Report signed '(se)': "Shcherbitskiy Must Go"]

[Text] That is the slogan launched by the congress of the Ukrainian Popular Front for Perestroyka, which has demanded that the long-standing head of the Ukrainian Communist Party should step down. Eighteen Ukrainian deputies taking part in the congress sent Gorbachev a letter saying so. Observers note that this congress has shown that the Ukraine, hitherto regarded as a "bastion of Brezhnevism," has embarked upon the path of national rebirth.

Before the congress, PRAVDA UKRAINY carried an article saying that "the Ukrainian nationalists are holding a vigil in Kiev. Why is the prosecutor's office doing nothing?"

The congress, which took place from 7 to 10 September in Kiev, was attended by 1,126 delegates, plus guests representing popular movements in the Baltic republics and a delegation from Poland consisting of Bogdan Borusewicz, Adam Michnik, and Wlodzimierz Mokry.

Adam Michnik spoke on behalf of the Polish delegation. He stressed that the right of nations to determine their own fate is universal and must be respected under every sociopolitical conditions. "Long live a democratic and free Ukraine," he concluded. This caused a standing ovation.

The congress adopted a program in which there is talk of the need for the inhabitants of the Ukraine to manage their own natural resources and industrial installations, the creation of conditions for political pluralism, and the recognition of Ukrainian as the official language of the Ukraine.

The congress also spoke out in favor of closing down the nuclear power stations in the Ukraine and preventing the construction of new ones.

Unlike the popular fronts in the Baltic republics, the Ukrainian Popular Front for Perestroyka does not demand cessation from the Soviet Union. However, it does call for an end to the CPSU monopoly over political life.

One of the delegates, the writer Ivan Dzhiuba, said that the Ukrainians must support the program of restructuring. "Contrary to what some people think, a failure of perestroyka will not cause a gentle collapse of the Soviet Union, but the emergence of a fascist regime."

Austrian Vice Chancellor Riegler Visits Poland

Meets With Walesa

AU1309183889 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Joana Radzyner report from Gdansk]

[Text] Vice Chancellor Riegler is in Poland where he met with trade union leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk today. Walesa said what he tells all foreign visitors, that the country needs cooperation, investments, and joint ventures with the West, including Austria, for the Polish economic reform for which Solidarity has now assumed the main responsibility. Walesa said that a lot could be done, particularly in the banking sector. Joana Radzyner reports from Gdansk:

Science Minister Erhard Busek was not present when Vice Chancellor Josef Riegler, accompanied by Austrian banking and business representatives, entered Solidarity's Gdansk office. Busek's plane was late because of technical problems.

The reception with Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa: Following mutual statements of affinity, Vice Chancellor Riegler, on behalf of the Austrian Government, presented the main elements of Austrian economic aid for Poland. In addition to participating in the EC food aid, Austria will convert existing credits into shares in joint-venture projects, and establish branch offices of Austrian banks in Poland as a confidence-building instrument, he said.

Lech Walesa, who initially warned his visitors that he was not a good diplomat, thinks that the various areas of Austrian-Polish cooperation are less important than the speed with which the concrete projects can be implemented. He said that time is pressing; the future of the Mazowiecki government is at stake.

Therefore, it was for good reason that Vice Chancellor Riegler—as a guest of Walesa's confessor, Father (Iankowski), in Gdansk's Church of St. Brigitta—had been introduced to Mrs (Piasetska-Johnson), a U.S. millionaire of Polish origin. She is about to conclude a model bargain in Lech Walesa's sense: She plans to buy 55 percent of Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard. Her motive is her love of Poland and Solidarity, she said later.

[Begin recording] [Radzyner] Mr Vice Chancellor, what was the motive of this visit to Poland, meaning Gdansk and then Warsaw, and, above all, what was the reason for the timing?

[Riegler] The reason for the timing is that we want to demonstrate that Austria intends to cooperate with the new Polish Government and that Austria is contributing its very specific share to further and support this process, which is so important not only for Poland, but also for the entire development of Europe. [end recording]

Received by Mazowiecki

LD1409140189 Warsaw PAP in English 0948 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14—Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki here today received Austrian Vice-Chancellor Josef Riegler, now on a visit to this country.

Israeli Envoy Brings Shamir Message to Jaruzelski

TA1409111489 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Sep 89 p A6

[Report by Sha'ul Ben-Hayim]

[Text] The presidential guard in Warsaw saluted the Israeli flag yesterday when Ambassador Mordekhay Paltzur, who heads the Israeli interests office in Warsaw, arrived at Belvedere Palace, the presidential residence, to present a congratulatory message from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Paltzur conferred with the Polish president for over an hour. The two discussed bilateral ties, and Paltzur described the meeting as "having been conducted in a most amicable atmosphere."

The issue of the Carmelite convent in Auschwitz was also broached at the meeting. The two sides expressed the hope that the problem will be resolved soon. At the end of the meeting, Paltzur presented Jaruzelski with a book on old maps.

PAP Profiles New Government Members

LD1309102189 Warsaw PAP in English 0142 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12—Following are profiles of members of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government:

Leszek Balcerowicz, 42, doctor of economics, member of the Warsaw Citizens' Committee of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarnosc, no party affiliation. Since 1970 scientific employee of the main school of planning and statistics. In the years 1972-1974 he studied economics in the U.S. He was the creator and head of the team of economists who prepared in the years 1978-1981 a social draft of economic reform. Deputy chairman of the Polish Economic Society PTE between 1981-1982. Active member and coordinator of activities of the European Economic Association in Poland. In 1981 he was a consultant of the NSZZ Solidarnosc in leading enterprises. Author of over 50 scientific publications in Poland and abroad. Member of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] till 1981. Married, with three children.

Czeslaw Janicki, 63, agriculture professor, member of the United Peasant Party, Sejm deputy.

In the years 1951-1969 teacher at a technical school in wolsztyn. From 1969, scientific employee of the Agricultural Academy in Poznan.

Between 1984-1985 deputy rector of the Agricultural Academy, recalled from his post after the amendment of the law on "higher education" within a nation-wide "purge". Currently he heads the Department of genetics and Animal Breeding. Peasant activist. Initially member of the Polish Peasant Party PSL, member of the UPP since 1947. Married, two daughters.

Jan Janowski, 61, professor of technical sciences, activist of the Democratic Party since 1976, Sejm deputy.

For the past 30 years linked with the Mining and Metallurgical Academy in Krakow. Since 1987 the academy's rector. Member of Polish and foreign societies and scientific and technological councils. Member of the Committee of metallurgy of the Polish Academy of Sciences PAN.

Chief representative of the Democratic Party at the "Round Table". During the 7th, 8th and 9th term of the Sejm deputy chairman and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Currently chairman of the DP Floor Group and Sejm's Telecommunications Committee. In 1982, one of five DP deputies who did not vote for the delegalization of Solidarnosc.

One of the authors of the new coalition. Married with two children. [transmission interrupted, PAP take 2 not received]

Bronislaw Kaminski, 49, engineer, member of the UPP. He started his professional career 24 years ago. Between 1980 and 1988 director of the Department for the Protection of Natural Environment, Water Economy and Geology at the Krakow Town Hall. Next, he was head of the CMEA Department for Environment Protection. Since February 1989 undersecretary of state at the Ministry for Natural Environment Protection and Natural Resources and at the same time chief inspector for environmental protection. In the UPP since March 1961. Alternate member of the UPP CC. Married, with two children.

Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz, 42, doctor of medicine, UPP member. He started his professional career in 1971. In 1987 after a contest he became ward head at the J. Dietl Hospital in Krakow. He was member of UPP Voivodship authorities and member of the Health Committee of the UPP CC. In 1989 appointed undersecretary of state and chief sanitary inspector at the Ministry of Health. Married, with two children.

Marek Kucharski, 41, graduate of higher technical school, member of the Democratic Party. He started his professional career in 1968. In 1985 appointed vice-director for technical affairs at the voivodship branch of the Polish Post, Telegraph and Telephones in Lodz. Member of the Presidium of the Lodz DP Committee. Married, with two children.

Jacek Kuron, 55, graduate of the Warsaw University, member of the NSZZ Solidarnosc. Sejm deputy. Historian, journalist. Member of the former Committee for the Defence of Workers and next of the founding committee of the NSZZ Solidarnosc. Long-time adviser of the union 's National Executive Commission. Currently chairman of the Sejm Committee for National and Ethnic Minorities and deputy chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group. Author of a number of books and publications in Polish and foreign press. Widower, with one son.

Aleksander Mackiewicz, 45, economist, DP activist for the past 14 years, member of the DP CC. In the years 1970-78 worked at the main centre of planning, organization and management of the Polish Post, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise. Since 1987 managing director of the "Ars Christiana" enterprise in Warsaw. Married, with three children.

Jerzy Osiatynski, 47, economist, no party affiliation, scientific worker of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Sejm deputy. Chairman of the Sejm Economic System, Industry and Construction committee and member of the Economic Policy Committee and the Extraordinary Committee for the Evaluation of the Government. Up to 1968 he lectured at the main school of planning and statistics. In the years 1971-72 he studied at Cambridge. At the Polish Academy of Science since 1973. He delivered lectures at universities in Great Britain, Austria and Italy. Since 1980, member of the Economic Reform Committee and of the Scientific Council at the president of the National Bank of Poland. Author of numerous publications in Poland and abroad. Married.

Aleksander Paszynski, 61, higher education, no party affiliation, journalist, economic activist, senator. He started his professional career in 1951 in the State Planning Committee, next, he worked at the main statistical office. Since 1958 in "FUNDAMENTY" weekly. In 1962 joined the editorial staff of the "POLITYKA" weekly where he was deputy editor-in-chief between the years 1980-81. In 1982 he founded the "Murator" cooperative. Author of numerous articles dealing with economics. He is the founder and chairman of the Warsaw Economic Society. Member of the Citizens' Committee attached to Lech Walesa. He was co-chairman of the sub-team for housing policy during the "Round Table" talks. Married, with three children.

Henryk Samsonowicz, 59, professor, historian, he started his professional career in 1950 at the Warsaw University and continues to work there now. In 1980, elected rector of the Warsaw University. He held this post until the introduction of martial law. Author of numerous historical works. Many-year chairman of the Polish Historical Society. Chairman of the main board of science and higher education. He took part in the

"Round Table" debates during which he chaired the team for science and technological progress. Married, two children.

Florian Siwicki, 64, general, graduate of the Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, PUWP CC Political Bureau member. He joined the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Infantry Division. Military attache of the Polish Embassy in People's Republic of China between 1961-63. From 1963 chief of staff of the Silesian Military district and later on commander of that region. In 1971 appointed 1st deputy and later chief of the general staff of the Polish Army. From 1973 deputy minister and since 1983 minister of defence. Deputy chairman of the National Defence Committee and member of the Committee of Ministers of the Defence of States members of the Warsaw Treaty. Married, two sons.

Krzysztof Jan Skubiszewski, 62, professor, lawyer, no party affiliation. He started his professional career 41 years ago. In 1963 and 1964 he stayed at the University of Columbia in New York, at the Geneva University in 1971 and 1979. Member of the All Souls College in Oxford between 1971 and 1972. Professor on the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences since 1973. Author of numerous papers and publications. Member of the primate's Social Council between 1981 and 1984 and of the Consultative Council at the President of the Council of State (1986-1989). Member of the NSZZ Solidarnosc since October 1980, member of the Wielkopolska Political Club "Lad I Wolnosc" (Order and Freedom). Bachelor.

Tadeusz Syryjczyk, 41, engineer, member of the NSZZ Solidarnosc. Since 1971 at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, currently at the Institute of Computer Science. Founder and deputy chairman of NSZZ Solidarnosc at the academy in 1980. In the years 1981-85 member of the regional authorities of NSZZ Solidarnosc of the Malopolska region. Co-founder and since 1987 deputy chairman of the Krakow Industrial Society. Member and activist of the Polish Computer Science Society. Married.

Marcin Swiecicki, 42, economist, PUWP member, CC secretary, Sejm deputy. Two years of scientific training at U.S. universities. Between 1971-1972 he worked at the Warsaw University. In the following years he worked at the Government Planning Committee. From 1982 director for studies and analyses of the Constructive Economic Council, and from 1987 the council's general director. Co-founder and member of the secretariat of the consensus group. Since 1987 member of the board of the Polish society for cooperation with the Rome Club. Elected PUWP CC secretary during the 13th plenary meeting. Participant in the "Round Table" debates. Co-chairman of the working team for new economic deal. Author of about 50 scientific publications. Married, with three sons.

Witold Trzeciakowski, 63, professor, economist, member of the NSZZ Solidarnosc, senator, chairman of the Senate National Economy Committee. During the Nazi occupation soldier of the Home Army, participant in the Warsaw uprising. After the war private entrepreneur. From 1950 worked at the main board for the construction of machines and next at the Central Bureau for studies and planning of road and air transportation. After a year-long scientific training sponsored by the Ford Foundation at the Harvard University he started to work at the Department of Economic Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Trade where he was deputy director and acting director and director since 1975.

Member of the PUWP CC Economic Commission, party-government commission for the improvement of the system of steering the economy, Economic reform Committee. Many-year consultant of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and lecturer in the United States. Member of the "Poland 2000" Committee and the Primate's Social Council. Member of numerous scientific societies in Poland and abroad. Author of about 150 scientific publications. An economic adviser of Solidarnosc since 1981. Participant in the "Round Table" debates, co-chairman of the team for economic affairs, currently head of the Department of Macroeconomic Analyses at the Institute of Economics of the Polish Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Scientific Council of the Church Water Supply Foundation. Married, with three sons.

Franciszek Adam Wieladek, 52, economist, PUWP member, started his professional career 30 years ago. He worked 22 years at the main centre of railroad informatics. Undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Transportation since 1983. In 1987 appointed undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Transportation, Shipping and Communications. Co-author of the programme of development of transportation till the year 1990. Married, with two sons.

New Council of Ministers Holds First Meeting

LD1309181389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The new Council of Ministers has held its first meeting today under the leadership of Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. The Council discussed organization of the government's work. It decided that the composition of the government Presidium will be as follows: Premier, deputy premiers and the minister named head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers will continue to be the government's leading body in charge of the economy, and it will be headed by Leszek Balcerowicz, deputy premier and minister of finance. The issues of contacts with trade unions, which in the past were entrusted to a separate minister [minister of trade union affairs] have now been allocated to the minister of labor and social policy [Jacek Kuron].

Kulski Named Foreign Ministry Secretary of State

LD1409035289 Warsaw PAP in English
0012 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—The prime minister appointed Boleslaw Kulski secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Boleslaw Kulski, 55, historian, former 2nd and 1st secretary of the Polish military mission in West Berlin and counsellor-minister at the Polish Embassy in Vienna and Bonn.

Kolodziejski Named State Administrative Secretary

LD1409035489 Warsaw PAP in English
0013 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—The prime minister, in tune with the announcement contained in his expose, appointed Jerzy Kolodziejski secretary of state at the Office of the Council of Ministers, responsible for local state administration.

Jerzy Kolodziejski, 56, professor. Since 1977 deputy voivod and from 1979 voivod of Gdansk. Resigned from the post in 1982 to continue scientific work at the Gdansk higher technical school.

Deputy Premiers Introduced To Their Ministries

LD1309143689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki has introduced Deputy Premiers Leszek Balcerowicz, Czeslaw Janicki, and Jan Janowski to senior personnel at the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Scientific and Technical Progress and Implementation, which they are to head. During the meeting at the Ministry of Finance the premier said that combining this office with a deputy premier's post will emphasize the role which the minister of finance should play in the management of the economy.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki recalled a statement from his Sejm address yesterday, that there will be no mass staffing changes, although some changes obviously have to be made.

PZPR's Rakowski Speaks on New Government

LD1309210189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1755 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, PZPR, Central Committee, on 13 September—live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Today on the day following the appointment of the new government I am speaking above all to PZPR members as well as many nonparty compatriots who link their fate with the policy of my party, and have supported it and still do in good and bad times. In the last 2 months, and particulary during the last few days, we have heard various views about what Poland needs and how it should be governed. Yesterday Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki gave an expose. We acknowledge that the main directions of the government's policy he presented are correct. This was expressed by the PZPR parliamentary floor group in the voting. In spite of this, I believe that due to the function I perform at the moment I ought to present to the public, and particularly party members, my point of view on the political situation currently developing in Poland.

A government has been created in which the PZPR has become only one of the many forces taking responsibility for the state. The predominant power in the government will be determined by ministers belonging to the opposition who, until yesterday, were judges and censors of the policy implemented by the PZPR in alliance with the United Peasant Party [ZSL], Democratic Party [SD], and organizations of lay Catholics and Christians.

The change that has occurred has given rise to embitterment, dejection, and an uncertainty about the future among some of the PZPR membership. These moods are also expressed in accusations to the party's leadership. Why, the question is asked, did you so easily and quickly yield? The reply requires a reminder that the policy of national reconcilation, reforms, and the democratization of political relations is the work of the PZPR.

At the 10th Central Committee plenum the party outpaced time. It was precisely from that outpacing that the great opening was born—the roundtable and its decisions. That policy had and has the support of the predominant majority of party members. It expressed social aspirations as well. It is not a verbal decoration, it is proof that the PZPR was capable of recognizing its mistakes, of resigning from the monopoly of authority. The ethical level of the party and its patriotism caused that attitude. Adopting the line that lead to the roundtable, the PZPR was far from the well known saying, apres moi le deluge. Our behavior is designated—I am convinced of this—by the good of the homeland and not particularist interests. The PZPR's recognition that the main government responsibility ought to be taken over by the former opposition is a natural consequence of that path we entered, not only in the last several months, but considerably earlier. It is a result of the party's acceptance of the democratic rules of the game.

Another question is also asked: Why are you entering the government at all? I answer that a party with a strength of 2 million members and many millions of people connected with it by their background, profession, or family connections, by the strength of its cadres in the state, the army, the economy, science, and its intellectual potential is obliged to support this government.

We are not taking the stand—and we have no intention of taking the stand—that the worse things get the better. We are taking part in Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government because the PZPR has become, from the beginnings of

postwar Poland, the guarantor of the existing—and favorable, from the point of view of our nation—geographic shape. It is thanks to the PZPR, thanks to the Polish left-wing that we acquired a place in Europe that our country did not possess in the interwar period. It is thanks to our foreign policy that Poland became a trustworthy partner for the East and West, an important factor of international stabilization. Keeping up this position is essential for the success of the reforms in Poland; it therefore requires the contribution and active participation of our party.

Finally, we are taking part in the government because we wish to fulfill—and we should fulfill—the contract undertaken at the roundtable. We share the responsibility of ensuring that the great political change taking place in our country does not lead to internal tensions and conflicts which would destroy the Poles' sense of security, lead to the ruin of the economy, and make living conditions worse than they already are. We want, through evolution, the goal of these changes to be achieved: socialism based on a healthy economy and real, deep democracy.

I believe that without our initiative and cooperation the great opening upon which we are embarking could be endangered. We are taking part in this government to serve the country with our experience and with realistic, socially accepted programs of reformist actions. We are taking part with a million-strong state and economic cadre. This includes numerous party members and citizens who have no party affiliation, who have high qualifications, who have achieved and who are capable of continuing to achieve in their work above average results. We must not allow them to be made second-class citizens.

Furthermore, one should not allow for party organizations to be pushed away from the mainstream of life of the working class and the working people. We spoke about all these matters 3 days ago at the meeting of the PZPR leadership with members of the Central Committee. Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki said recently that he wanted to divide his governing from the past with a thick line. This is natural. No politician wants to be made responsible for failures that are not his. However, the change of government does not mean that life in Poland starts from zero. The new government inherits the social relations that have been shaped for 40 years, the attachment of millions of Poles to the welfare achievements, a specific economic structure, the debts, results of the economic restrictions that were applied against our country and various benefits gained by striking, as well as the great civilian, educational and cultural potential built by our nation.

The government inherits—after the government that I led and that was only given a few months—a new system, as far as the law is concerned, of economic relations, and many laws and decisions that are extremely important for the nation. Can one evaluate the previously mentioned actions of the previous government as unsatisfactory? Let the citizens themselves decide.

In any case, I hope the reforms of the government of Tadeusz Mazowiecki will be evaluated as very good. Many people today criticize the introduction of the market system of food sales. The government I led could have left this socially painful and unpopular, but essential, decision to its followers. Some say you did a stupid thing, you should have left it to the new government, let them struggle, let them be blamed. Yet we took upon ourselves the pain of price increases and the anger due to the weak supply of food because we thought that further procrastination would have resulted in a catastrophe.

We were guided by the feeling of responsibility for our country which must surpass the interest of any government team. I hope that our followers will, because of this, have an easier situation, resulting from the inevitable growth in supply of food and gradual stabilization of prices. The party is fully aware that the working people are suffering extreme hardships, but we must pass through this difficult period. The new government says what we used to say—it cannot be done without sacrifices. Such are the realities.

Last fall when I was entrusted by the Sejm with forming the government, a long time before the roundtable and the elections, I proposed a de facto government of a broad coalition. I invited people from opposition milieux to take part in it. This initiative was rejected. Today, due to changes in the system of political forces, a government has been created which is of the nature of the grand coalition of the reformist forces. This is yet another reason why we are joining Mazowiecki's government and why we will support his rational decisions and actions serving the working people. Of course we must make sure that the effectiveness of reforms must be as much as possible in accordance with the universally accepted principles of social justice. This means that we will not give up constructive criticism. When applying it, we will not follow the example of those who were so eager to totally condemn our policies.

In today's Poland Solidarity and PZPR and their sympathizers remain the two main political forces. We are divided by mistrust. On our side, mistrust for the arguments of the opposition, which we sometimes undervalued; on the side of Solidarity the fervor of many people who are demonstrating militant attitudes and continue to see their mission as the fight against the Reds. The divisions that are the remnant of the past can and should be overcome. They can be because our party de facto agreed with the directions of some trends that exist in the opposition. Taking from their achievements, among others, it worked out its program of radical reforms and democratization, which in general is not contradictory to what is being said by many Solidarity activists.

We must overcome these divisions, since the existence of a bloc of anti-reform forces also makes itself visible in the evolution of reform in Poland, which the PZPR supports. It is shaped by various forces and orientations, from the left and the right. We must be clearly aware that restructuring social and economic relations in the spirit of democratic socialism, since the PZPR will not withdraw from this aim, has no cast-iron guarantees.

We must also perceive the struggles of advocates and opponents of reform outside our country. We are part of a historically-shaped community of socialist states. Perceiving the existence of various political forces and orientations, advocates and opponents of reform beyond our national frontiers, the PZPR leadership sees the necessity of seeking and building mutual understanding and cooperation with people of all world views, both of the hitherto opposition and beyond it, including within the ranks of parties, associations, and currents which count themselves among the patriotic and pragmatic left.

The PZPR also desires agreement and cooperation with former members of the party. In not accepting our policies in various past periods, some of them were right more than once. The future of the PZPR is an open issue. I refer with understanding and personal liking to those trends within the bosom of the PZPR which, standing on the foundation of socialist ideological identity, at the same time, declare the need for shaping a new party of the Polish left, with a wider than hitherto political base.

The point is that these changes should cause an inflow and not an outflow of people, a strengthening and not a weakening; hence the process of creating such a party will be a test of character, personal courage, and ideological strength. In Poland there is a strong natural demand for a party of the Polish left, a party with a pragmatic program, pro-civilizational, aimed at satisfying the needs and shaping the social relations of the next century. Such a party would be a counterweight for conservative, narrow, and nationalistic tendencies, colored by reaction and intolerance. It would represent the educational and intellectual achievements, the protest and disappointment, the strivings and aspirations of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia shaped by postwar Poland.

Together with the monopoly of power the PZPR must say goodbye to senility and the remnants of outdated doctrines and cliches. I stand at the head of the party at a breakthrough moment: on the one hand, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the PZPR leadership is attacked for having involved itself in risky political and economic reforms and bringing about the roundtable and its results: elections and the handover of power. Such critics do not take into account that an era has ended, and that the party conducting another policy would have died of senility, or in a clash with a violent social explosion. On the other hand, I am attacked by the hitherto opposition as the one who attacked it polemically. Every party leadership leading the PZPR from the Stalinist past to the modern socialism of the future will be attacked, by conservative forces within the PZPR and by the hitherto opposition, which I think does not understand yet that it is in the interests of the nation and the state to have a strong party of the Polish left, not the weakening and wilting of the PZPR.

I understand the disappointment, the bitterness, and the feeling of defeat of many of my colleagues, friends, and party sympathizers. I also understand the antipathy and enmity of those who were until recently our opponents. But I beleive that time and deeper reflection upon the homeland's history and fate will free us from the experiences of the past. I call upon party members and sympathizers of the PZPR to understand that the former role of the party cannot come back again. New and difficult tasks await us, but we must not look back over our shoulders. The PZPR grew weaker with the years, while holding in its hands the instruments of power. At the present moment it is ridding itself of a lot of balast and it has an historic chance of strengthening its political vitality and influence. Let us begin to build a mighty party of the Polish left-wing which will have a radically broadened political base. Activists of my generation wish to hand over just such a party to the young people.

OPZZ Reacts Favorably to Mazowiecki Expose

LD1309144889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] Executive Committee has adopted a statement on the premier's expose yesterday.

The trade unions belonging to the OPZZ receive with hope the announcement of a resolute fight against inflation, the provision of adequate old-age pensions, a breakthrough in housing construction, improved health care, environmental protection, the solution of problems in the health service, education, and science, and of placing all economic sectors on an equal footing.

The Executive Committee notes that it would not be able to remain indifferent in the face of the possible negative phenomena announced by the premier, such as unemployment, or a significant fall in the standard of living. However, the OPZZ's openness toward cooperation in implementing political, social, and economic reforms was declared.

Walesa Interviewed on New Polish Government

AU1309190289 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Interview with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Joana Radzyner in Gdansk on 13 September; in Polish with superimposed German translation—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] How does Lech Walesa judge the new Polish government? Is he satisfied?

I am working so that our society is satisfied, says Walesa. The government is interesting and manysided. It will bring us many surprising and many positive decisions.

Where does Walesa see the greatest danger for the government which is not led by Communists, in which the Communist Party is a coalition partner, however?

[Walesa] The danger lies in the time factor. There is no doubt that everybody wants reforms, nor is there any doubt that we want comprehensive changes. What is doubtful is whether we will achieve practical results. The people are fed up with promises and arrangements from above. The people want to live better. I am asking myself whether we will be successful.

[Radzyner] Would that mark the end of the experiment?

[Walesa] No; however, the price would be higher. We would drop back by some stages of our development. We would then lose much time and energy on unnecessary things, and the reforms would be killed.

Walesa: Conditions for Self-Sufficiency Created

LD1409014889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Our Gdansk correspondent, Andrzej Trojanowski, today managed to ask Lech Walesa for a brief statement:

[Begin Walesa recording] Really, we have maximal political gains, which are preparing economic solutions, but for these economic ones the government alone is not enough. The involvement of the public is needed, as well as cooperation with abroad [word indistinct].

I am encouraged, and I will be working in this direction, but I want to awaken the public, which complains that it does not have bread or good sausages, for example, yet the possiblities exist for them to bake themselves, to produce themselves, but they do not want to make use of them. The voivoda and I are creating such possibilities, so is the premier, and the government, as well. We are creating possibilities for everyone to make what they do not have, only (?alone; we will not do everything for you) We are (?responsible) for conditions. I am saying that conditions in Poland are being created so that everything can return to normal. [end recording]

Minister Kiszczak Interviewed on Tasks

AU1309123289 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 11 Sep 89 p 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, by Jerzy Szperkowicz: "An Impossible Reversal"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Szperkowicz] You said at your hearing before the Sejm Internal Affairs Commission that the first government in 40 years to be headed by a noncommunist premier is the best guarantee of the permanence of the political changes in Poland, and that one of the reasons you have accepted the interior minister post is to make sure nothing is done to reverse these changes. How real is the danger of such a reversal?

[Kiszczak] It cannot happen without the participation of the Defense and Interior Ministries. The present personnel composition of these ministries rules out the possibility of these ministries participation. A rebellion by a group of sergeants led by a very capable lieutenant is possible in theory, but this is not part of Polish tradition. It could happen in Africa or Latin America.

[Szperkowicz] Until recently, the Interior Ministry made sure nothing changed in Poland. Yet now it is supposed to make sure that nothing disrupts changes. As recently as a year ago, the idea of privatization of industry was an act of sabotage on the hallowed social ownership of production resources, and yet today privatization is a part of state policy. Does such a radical change of direction and the adoption of hitherto rejected values not pose the danger that ministry employees will be confused?

[Kiszczak] The changes did not occur overnight. The proposal to hold the round table talks was preceded by my correspondence with Lech Walesa. Before that, there were talks with the Catholic Church hierarchy (Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and Bishop Alojzy Orszulik) about the need to move toward democracy and national reconciliation. Therefore, Interior Ministry employees gradually grew accustomed to the prospect of living with the opposition, and accepted the inevitability of a Polish compromise. If they had not been properly prepared, there might have been objections and tension today. In a ministry like ours, the deeds and words of the boss are followed very carefully.

[Szperkowicz] You have said nothing about ideological objections.

[Kiszczak] We expect our employees to identify themselves solely with state interests. A state institution that protects the constitutional order and internal security cannot be allowed to become a scene of rivalry between various political currents. That is why the depoliticization of the Interior Ministry should be understood as a removal of party considerations thereof, and if the government takes such a decision, the ministry will obey.

[Szperkowicz] At the meeting with the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Deputies Club, you announced the abolition of the department that supervises religious life. What savings will such a move achieve?

[Kiszczak] The directive on this subject is dated 24 August 1989. Departments responsible for protecting the state constitutional order, civic rights and liberties, and the economy will take the place of others that are being abolished or cut. Regional security employees affected by these changes will be transferred to the militia, where

they will perform the work of district militia officers, criminal investigators, or road traffic officers.

[Szperkowicz] You defend the existence of the Motorized Units of the Civic Militia [ZOMO].

[Kiszczak] The concept behind this organization has changed. ZOMO units will be stationed in 22 voivodships instead of in all of them. The size of ZOMO will be halved; it will fall from the present 12,566 officers to 5,177. They will support the criminal and road service functions. Closed militia ranks are needed at times, for example if there is a danger of violence at sports stadiums. What is important is who decides to send in the militia, and under what circumstances. I think only the Council of Ministers, the premier, or, with the approval of both of them, the interior minister should have the power to decide.

[Szperkowicz] Who poses the greatest threat to democratic changes?

[Kiszczak] Those who would like to see people out on the streets. There are activists on both sides who would find such a situation very convenient. I trust society's common sense, but I realize it is tired of the daily troubles. An improvement in the economic situation, including a curbing of the high inflation—that is the political requirement of the day. I believe that Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government will prove equal to this task. That lies in everyone's interests, regardless of their political views or membership of organizations.

[Szperkowicz] What impression did the visit by General Vladimir Kryuchkov, head of the Committee for State Security [KGB], make on you?

(Kiszczak] General Kryuchkov appeared above all as a representative of the top Soviet leadership. He is a man of great culture and exceptional openness. We have known each other since the days of Brezhnev. The statements he used to make then were remarkable for their critical tone. I suggested to the premier that he should receive General Kryuchkov, and the Soviet guest's positive remarks about this meeting, made in public, constituted the first official Soviet reaction to the fact that a politician from the opposition had been made premier.

[Szperkowicz] What did Premier Mazowiecki do to make you join his government?

[Kiszczak] He said he thought I was the most suitable man for the positions he has entrusted to me—deputy premier and minister of internal affairs. During the talks in Magdalenka about the conditions necessary for the round table to take place, I realized he would do everything to make Poland recover from the "skid" in which it had found itself, and that he would neglect nothing. I realized he needs me, and I decided not to withdraw from political life after all. The premier can rely on me completely. Soon I will convene a ministerial conference and present a new philosophy for our work—service to society, subject to the interests of a democratic state. I assure you that all the premier's instructions and recommendations will be faithfully executed in accordance with the law. Irrespective of the type of government and who heads it, the Interior Ministry must guard the law and the constitutional order.

Kuron Interview on Labor Minister Role

AU1309132089 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 11 Sep 89 p 5

[Interview with Jacek Kuron, Polish minister of labor and social policy, by Anna Bikont: "I Have Taken On The Job of a Lightning Rod"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Bikont] You are going to head the department that Bronislaw Geremek recently called the ministry of job scarcity, wage scarcity, and social policy scarcity.

[Kuron] I always said that I do not envy the premier for becoming the head of the republic's first independent government, but now I have agreed to take on an even worse role. The labor minister is a person that everyone holds responsible for everything that they consider wrong, but he has nothing other than what has been worked out by the government. I will answer for the entire government. My friends keep telling me that I have taken on the job of a lightning rod.

[Bikont] Why did you decide to accept the job then?

[Kuron] I think that this government is a matter of such fundamental importance for "Solidarity" and for Poland that I could not stand back.

[Bikont] What do you want to achieve as minister?

[Kuron] I do not intend to talk about the ultimate objective, the form that the system will assume, because the key issue is the process that will get us there. What we have ahead of us is radical reform: the introduction of a normal market economy, a change in the system of ownership, and the commencement of a process for reorganizing and rebuilding the country.

All changes of this kind entail costs. An additional element in this case is that the principles of distribution are going to change completely. Until now, the state has distributed wages and benefits, whereas in the future this will be determined by market forces. So there is going to be a thorough shake-up in the flow of incomes.

Negotiations with work forces and trade unions will determine the costs that working people will bear, the costs that working people are prepared to bear.

However, the government cannot allow anybody to go hungry, or allow the standard of living to drop dramatically—these are things that cannot be the subject of any negotiations. I am primarily thinking of pensioners and welfare recipients, and those people who will be laid off, and of families with large numbers of children, not all of

these families, but certainly a significant number of them, and of those cases of extreme poverty.

[Bikont] How do you intend to prevent this?

[Kuron] Pensions should be immediately revised upward, and perhaps they should even be reviewed every month. It is impossible to have a very diverse and, in terms of causes, large sphere of poverty.

In the case of families with large numbers of children, it is essential to provide assistance on a more individual basis. It has to be decentralized. That is why this will be the job of local self-government bodies in future. At this stage, the government and local administration have to cooperate on the issue with citizens' committees, parishes, and various other social organizations.

[Bikont] But where is the money for all this going to come from?

[Kuron] First, people's councils and factory union organizations have money for such purposes. It is just a question of releasing it.

Second, there are the social funds. Work forces have to be asked to allocate money for these purposes. The most that will happen is that fewer people will be able to go on vacation next year, but no one can be allowed to go hungry. Work forces should also find out who needs help the most, both within a workplace and in the wider workplace community—I am thinking of pensioners, women on maternity leave, and their families.

Third, we have to use cooperative and private company funds. We have to introduce the kind of taxation system that will make it pay to allocate money for welfare assistance. The assistance must assume all kinds of forms: financial aid, food aid. There has to be a coupon system for nutritious meals, and we have to reopen and maintain inexpensive cafeterias. We might need state budget funds, but we should begin by releasing other resources.

[Bikont] There might be a danger of unemployment if we have a real free market economy.

[Kuron] We have to have legislation that will settle the question of group layoffs. Workers who have been laid off should receive full wages for the first 3 months. After that, the wages should be reduced until they reach the social minimum level. Above all, it is necessary to create an efficient system for providing information on employment vacancies, vocational training courses, and relaxing loan conditions for service sector activity. In view of the serious lack of consumer services, I think that unemployment will only be a regional problem affecting certain social groups.

[Bikont] Strikes will surely be your biggest problem.

[Kuron] The paragraph on strikes in the trade union law must be amended. The procedures that have to be gone through before a strike is held must be simplified so that existing legal channels really are exhausted. There will be no more talks with wildcat strikers once this happens.

[Bikont] What about payment for days on which workers are on strike?

[Kuron] They should not be paid out of enterprise funds. It is too easy to have strikes now.

[Bikont] Do you think that "Solidarity's" governing bodies will accept this kind of solution?

[Kuron] I think so, and I believe that the National Trade Union Confederation will also accept it.

[Bikont] What do you intend to about the question of having a tax that will cap incomes?

[Kuron] This is linked to the broader issue of agreeing on a wage policy and that depends on economic policy. We will have to adopt a different wage policy if we opt for a sudden, rapid transition than if we decide to live with inflation for a longer period of time. One thing is certain: Radical reform must entail costs. We know that the public's patience is already exhausted, but we all understand that we have to pay for radical changes. We will all have to pay.

SD, ZSL Officials on Continued Cooperation

LD1409035789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The situation in the Democratic Party [SD] and the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] was discussed during a meeting in Warsaw between Dominik Ludwiczak and Jerzy Jozwiak. Both politicians expressed their will to continue interparty cooperation with Solidarity in the coalition alignment, something they consider expedient and from all points of view beneficial for Polish society and [word indistinct].

Democratic Opposition Holds Press Conference

LD1409014189 Warsaw PAP in English 2326 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—Representatives of political parties and groupings which term themselves as nonparliamentary democratic opposition held a press conference here today.

Journalists' questions were answered by Grzegorz Kostrzewa of the Democratic Centre, Andrzej Urbanski of the "Dziekania" Club of Political Thought, Krzysztof Czabanski of the 88 Political Club, secretary of the main board of the Polish Socialist Party PPS Andrzej Malanowski, KPN Chairman Leszek Moczulski and Deputy Chairman of the Labour Party Zygmunt Drozdek.

It was recalled that cooperation between these organizations started during the "round table" debates. Assumptions for the law on associations was prepared then. The

groupings engaged in cooperation are ready to collaborate with all the democratic opposition organizations which reject violence.

They formed three commissions. The Local Self-Government Commission's task is to present consequences of political options of the shape of local self-government. The Political Commission is working on the legal regulations dealing with political parties and on a democratic electoral law for elections to the parliament. The Commission for Mass Media is to define the principles of free access to mass media and their pluralistic character.

During the conference, journalists heard a statement by the above mentioned organizations which said in part:

We welcome with hope the forming of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government. We expect that the new government will create such political and legal conditions which will permit the next parliamentary elections to be fully democratic. We welcome with satisfaction the premier's statement included in his Sejm expose which envisaged the creation of the possibility for free activities of the democratic opposition.

Sejm Media Committee Criticizes News Coverage

LD1409034289 Warsaw PAP in English 0032 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—Opening the first working meeting of the Sejm Committee for Culture and Mass Media here today its chairman Deputy Andrzej Lapicki [Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group) announced that in the near future the committee is to assess the laws regulating cultural activity in Poland and to consider drafts for their amendment.

In the opinion of numerous deputies the committee's major task is to cause a breakthrough in the mass media work. A particulary sharp criticism was directed against the Radio and Television Committee, where, as some of the committee's members think, the style of information on both home and international developments has not changed. Among examples for unreliability and bias of information, the deputies listed the TV main news bulletin's report on the latest historic Sejm sitting as well as reports from the Hungarian-Austrian border opened to GDR refugees. PAP reports on the issue were also questioned.

Jaruzelski Receives Peasant Party's Ludwiczak

LD1309231789 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today newly elected Chairman of the United Peasant Party CC [Central Committee] Dominik Ludwiczak. The president congratulated the new chairman on his appointment.

The talk concerned main problems of the Polish country and agriculture.

President Jaruzelski Addresses Historians

AU1209114389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 89 pp 1,2

[Speech by President Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 14th General Congress of Polish Historians in Warsaw on 7 September]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for inviting me to the 14th General Congress of Polish Historians. The chief topics and rich program of this congress permit the assumption that, in accordance with the long tradition of these meetings, it will become an important event not just for the recording of history, but also for its creation.

This congress is taking place at an important time for Poland and Europe, and probably for the whole world. Hence, society's need of knowledge of the past is all the greater, so that this knowledge may "bring hearts together," encourage education, and serve as a warning.

Polish historians have always enjoyed a feeling of service to society. Many of them took part in public life and helped create a cultural and political identity for the Poles, followed by the creation of Polish statehood.

This role still befalls those whose occupation and mission it is to inculcate knowledge of the past. I mean not just the intellectual elite of humanists and historians, but also all those who influence the historical consciousness of future generations—history teachers, writers, men of culture, local and regional activists, and members of history commissions.

Here I wish to express my recognition of the work of modern Polish historians. Under difficult conditions, they have ensured a high standard of research and education, and have managed to maintain lasting contacts with the international intellectual community in the East and in the West.

I also address my respect and recognition to all those Polish history teachers who have imparted a real knowledge of history to young generations of Poles and encouraged patriotic attitudes inside them.

Our history has been marked by various currents, sometimes diametrically opposite ones. Rationalism and obscurantism, progress and conservatism, positivism and romanticism, development and regression—these are different names for the same dilemmas of our collective life. The nation has faced them in the past, and they remain valid today.

Various preferences and "fashions" have appeared in Poland's intellectual life, and are still doing so. Sometimes it was fashionable to study the Piast and Jagiello dynasties, then it was fashionable to examine the lives of Kings Batory and Sobieski, then it was fashionable to examine the careers of Wielopolski, Traugutt, Pilsudski,

and Dmowski. Finally, it became fashionable to examine various revolutions and mass social movements of the last and present centuries.

Practically every single one of these fashions and trends resulted in valuable research, but each also contributed to a simplified view of history in the minds of society.

History indeed acts as a "teacher of life." But this only applies to societies that are able to learn from it, and top scholars who are able to keep their balance and protect themselves against naive repetitions of views.

The adoption of personal values and the selection of facts and arguments is a great civic, moral, and scientific responsibility.

For obvious reasons, for many decades our attention was caught by the "flash of the sword," as Ksawery Pruszynski described it.

Only recently has there been an increase in interest in such problems as the beginning of industrialization on Polish lands, the history of pure science, urbanization, and migration.

The nation's past is our common possession. No one can be forbidden to interpret it in accordance with his own views and against the background of his own life and that of his family. However, the fate of millions of people has always established itself in a sequence that can be discerned even after many years—success or failure, advancement or denouement, supremacy or serfdom, vegetation or flourishing.

The latest history is particularly liable to cause emotion, for practically every single person who has actively or passively helped form the history of the nation has his own view and interpretation of the chain of events, whereby there is no shortage of myths, fables, and irrational sentiments. Therefore, the formulation of objective and scholarly assessments is all the more socially important. After all, knowledge of the nation's history is essential. It is one of the basic components of social consciousness.

This congress has dwelt at great length on the origins, course, and results of World War II. It is a part of the lives of many of us here. Only 50 years ago, "Poland was to be exterminated."

Therefore it is all the more necessary to examine with greater detail how this most calamitous moment in the nation's 1,000-year history came about, how it is that Poland survived and how, despite all the problems and painful episodes, our state, in its new territorial and sociopolitical shape, became and remains a serious partner in European politics.

Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to end my speech with the following thought. I am addressing a body that is very well acquainted with our past, but which also knows very well that there are no chapters of history that are closed like a medieval book. In every single chapter of history one can find some reference to the present. We have to remember that, especially today.

For we are living at a time of breakthrough—at a time of great chances, but also great dangers.

So what will the future be like?

Let us take a look at it together. Let us draw lessons from every chapter of our history. Let us see to it that this history becomes the property of the entire nation and a creative source of inspiration for it. Let us make sure history becomes a permanent component of the social consciousness of Poles.

In Poland there have always been issues which seem very important when they occur, but lose their significance with the passing of time.

However, there has also been an awareness for hundreds of years that there are issues which outlive all of us.

Such an issue is and remains a strong, sovereign, and just Poland.

Amendments to Law on Higher Education Passed

AU1309203589 Warsaw TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 10 Sep p 3

[Zofia Radzikowska article: "Changes for the Better—On Some Further Legal Amendments Made By the Ninth Sejm"]

[Text] Among the provisions passed on 29 May 1989 (Official Gazette, number 34) was a provision changing the regulations on higher education and physical training, colloquially known as the "small amendment" of higher education. Here, the points agreed by the "roundtable" subteam on educational matters and technical progress, have been implemented.

This provision enables higher education establishments, with the requisite consent of the Ministry of National Education, to offer courses at basic degree and honors degree level. It also abolishes the requirement of obtaining the prior consent of the minister to offer courses leading to the award of a doctorate. It broadens the composition of collegiate bodies by allowing representatives of nonacademic staff, students (independently of representatives of youth bodies and student self-governing bodies), and representatives of trade unions—instead of the sole trade union representative who was permitted up till now—to be eligible to join. The rights of academics who have the right to lecture, but who do not hold the post of assistant professor, have been reinstated, and they may now also be consulted in matters relating to the award of academic degrees. The introduction of a provision stating that in legitimate cases, the employment of lecturers, whose 9-year-old period of engagement at their present post (a period counted from the coming into force of the Higher Education Act) expires before 30 September 1993, has substantially reduced the danger of termination of such

employment, in those cases where the lecturer's period of nomination is due to elapse on or before 30 September 1990. In such cases the employment may be extended to 30 September 1993, provided the person in question obtains a positive assessment as required by Article 133 of the Higher Education Act.

The most important developments, however, have been the repeal of Article 119, and the amendments made to Articles 132 and 133. The repealed Article 119 contained exceptionally severe provisions relating to students; provisions that demanded the suspension of the individual student's rights in the event that the student committed an offense of exceptional social damage, and required the initiation of proceedings against the student for disturbing public order (and all this before the delivery of any court judgment, or declaration). If the student received a penalty in criminal proceedings, or in proceedings relating to minor breaches of law and order, it was possible to strike the student off the university list without any prior disciplinary proceedings by the university, and solely on the opinion of a university discipline spokesman. This article has now been completely repealed and when the need arises, the amended provisions of Article 109 will apply. Article 109, as amended, states that should the student receive a valid punishment for a defined offense in criminal proceedings, or a punishment by the minor offenses tribunal, the student will bear full responsibility before a university disciplinary commission.

The amendments to Articles 132 and 133 touch upon a sensitive matter of fundamental importance, namely, the question of a university teacher's personal political opinions. Until now, section 1, paragraph 2, of Article 132, stated that only a person who fully accepted the basis of the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], and applied them in everyday life was eligible to be considered for a university teaching post. Opinions of a candidate's political suitability were given by the director of the organization where the person in question was employed, or was studying, and from the appropriate party organs and the organs of other political parties. After the changes, this requirement has been reworded and refers to the observance of the constitutional principles of the PPR in his professional life. The requirement for extraneous opinions of political acceptability has been deleted. There have also been deletions of wording from article 133 which provided for a periodic assessment of the civic attitude shown by teachers in higher education.

These amendments go some of the way to satisfy the proposals that have been long demanded by educational circles, and they incorporate the "roundtable" proposals which were negotiated subsequently. They seek to apply only criteria of merit in matters of higher education administration, staffing, and personnel policy. This is a step in the right direction, but, however, it does not go far enough. Corresponding changes to the Academic Degrees and Titles Act have surprisingly been omitted. Article 15, point 3, of this act states that only a candidate with an unimpeachable civic attitude may be considered for the examination which will give him the right to lecture in higher education establishments. Point 6 of article 30, states that an academic title may only be awarded to somebody who totally accepts the basis of the constitutional order of the PPR and applies it in his professional life. This contradiction is partly the fault of the "roundtable" negotiators, who did not pay sufficient attention to the agreed point that required the harmonization of the question of political assessment in both acts. I believe that the appropriate amendments must be made as soon as possible and until that time, this contradiction ought to be resolved by applying the already amended provisions of the Higher Education Act. Its appropriate provisions should now apply to those matters that are already in the pipeline, as well as those instances where there are existing negative political assessments made by the party that have been blocking somebody's career. Such assessments should now be deleted and the matter in question treated as if it had never existed.

This half-hearted attempt to "de-politicize" higher education is also made apparent by omitting to change the wording of the oath that a lecturer has to take when he is first hired, and when he has to take it for the second time upon his appointment to the post of assistant professor. The words of the oath contain the obligation to educate the students he is entrusted with to be devoted and enlightened citizens of the socialist PPR. The students will also have to continue to take an oath that contains wording referring to the socialist fatherland (and not simply the fatherland). It was promised at the "roundtable" that the Council of Ministers would change the wording of these oaths by way of statutory instruments, and we must remind them to do this. The senate of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow has already formed a special commission that is preparing the necessary drafts. Necessary amendments to Article 58 of the Higher Education Act have also been forgotten. This article refers to the matter of academic staffing, and requires the rector to act in conjunction with the appropriate party organs in the university.

While we are on the subject of oaths, it is worth mentioning a positive development on this subject which has occurred in a completely different sphere. The amendments passed on 29 May 1989, relating to the criminal code, also contained amendments to the State Security Service [SB] and Militia [MO] Act, dated 31 July 1985. The changes relate to the first paragraph of the oath which a person joining either of these services had to swear. Formerly, the wording was: "I, being a citizen of the PPR, and being fully aware of my obligations as an employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, swear to loyally serve the socialist fatherland—the PPR, the Polish people, and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], and to defend the constitutional principles of the PPR and its security, even at the risk of my own life and limb."

After the changes the paragraph reads, after the word "swear," "to loyally serve the Polish people and defend

the legal order created by the Constitution of the PPR and the security of the state and that of its citizens, even at the risk of my own life and limb."

Further changes to this act concern Articles 1 and 34. Article 1, Section 2, contained the following wording: "Officers of the SB and the MO should possess the following qualities: commitment to the PPR and loyalty to the program of the PZPR, and self-sacrifice and conscientiousness in the performance of all their tasks in the service of the nation." It follows that among the tasks required by Article 34 were the tasks flowing from the resolutions of the central PZPR party organs. Article 1, Section 2, has now been deleted, and Article 34 now reads: "The employee, in accordance with his oath, is obliged to loyally serve the Polish people; defend the legal order created by the PPR Constitution; defend the security of the state and all its citizens; and conscientiously perform all the duties required by the directives of the central state organs, the president of the PPR, and the government, within the framework of the legal order as defined by the law." These, too, are steps in the right direction.

Volunteer Reserves Oppose Abolition Plan

LD1409085889 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] A meeting of the ORMO [volunteer reserve of the civic militia] voivodship social committee was held in Walbrzych today. The activity of local units in the first half of the year was summed up. The participants in the meeting expressed their negative attitude to the draft plan submitted by a group of deputies to the Sejm speaker concerning the abolishing of the ORMO. They supported a protest submitted on this matter by the national social committee of the ORMO.

Radio Reports GDR Protest Note to Hungary

AU1309180389 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] According to the ADN press agency, the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, which points out that the GDR Government learned with surprise about the decision of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic to facilitate the departure of GDR citizens, without valid documents, to third countries.

The note says that the measure adopted by the Hungarian Government represents a clear violation of concluded agreements and a violation of basic GDR interests. The Hungarian side bears full responsibility for the situation that has been created. The GDR, the note says, reiterates its viewpoint, according to which allowing GDR citizens—who are not in possession of valid travel documents issued by the GDR—to leave for third countries amounts to a violation of GDR sovereignty. The note asks the Hungarian People's Republic to immediately cancel the decision to unilaterally abrogate certain paragraphs of the agreement on border crossing without a visa.

Meeting Celebrates Bulgaria's National Day

AU0709204189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1989—A festive meeting sponsored by the City Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] was held in Bucharest on Thursday, September 7, to mark the 45th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Speaking about the significance of the respective event was Ion Sirbu, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP. The accomplishment of the historic act of September 9, 1944, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the speaker said, was the crowning of the Bulgarian people's long-standing fight for social and national liberation, for freedom and independence, and paved the road to deep-going socioeconomic changes, to the building of the new system in Bulgaria. Throughout the four and a half decades since the victorious revolution, the Bulgarian people liquidated the old system of exploitation and oppression, along with the state of backwardness the country had inherited, and has had outstanding achievements in the development of industry and agriculture, of science and culture, in the rise of the working people's welfare, materially and spiritually, all while building a new-type socialist economy.

Underscoring the relations of close collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, the speaker showed that friendly ties, set on mutual respect and valuation, on solidarity and mutual assistance, had been established between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples from times immemorial.

He also emphasized the solidarity between the revolutionary and progressive forces in the two countries, between the RCP and the Bulgarian Communist Party and said: In the years of socialist construction, the Romanian-Bulgarian links have acquired a new content, have enriched and developed continuously, lastingly set on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutually advantageous collaboration, mutual esteem and respect.

The deciding role in their development has been played by the productive meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, moments of outstanding importance for the expansion of bilateral collaboration on multiple planes. With the decisions made at top level as a basis and in the spirit of the provisions of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and Bulgaria, the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples has developed substantially in all areas with every passing year.

Highlighting the principles of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state of broad collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, the speaker showed that the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania had always worked consistently for the development of ties with all the socialist countries, for the strengthening of their solidarity and unity.

At the same time, the RCP and the Romanian state have firmly declared for the broad development of the relations of collaboration in the Balkans, for the transformation of that region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and of foreign military bases.

In the spirit of its international traditions, the RCP militates consistently for the broad development of relations with all the communist and worker parties, with the socialist and socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements, with all the democratic forces considering that, through concerted action, these forces and the peoples everywhere can bring a change in the course of events and help the assertion of a new-type peace, disarmament and inter-nation collaboration policy.

Tsvetan Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, also took the floor referring at length to the significance of the revolutionary act on September 9, 1944, and expressing satisfaction at the development of the Bulgarian-Romanian links of friendship and collaboration, as well as the belief that they would expand further.

Bulgarian Embassy Reception

AU0709204489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1989—On the 45th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria the National Day of the People's Republic of

Bulgaria that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Tsvetan Nikolov, gave a cocktail party on Thursday, September 7.

In the attendance were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ion Sirbu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Toma, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], ministers, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of mass and public organizations and of central institutions, journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation Visits

AU0709223189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1989—Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on September 7 with the parliamentary delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Lodongyin Rinchin, chairman of the People's Great Hural, who pay a visit to Romania.

The positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Mongolia was stressed on the occasion, with emphasis on the decisive role of the summit talks and understandings and the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

They stressed the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries to the better mutual acquaintance and consolidation of the friendship between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, to the establishment of a climate of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the world.

Osoryin Ghenden, Mongolian ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

The delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic laid a wreath the same day at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism.

The bureau of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner for the delegation of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia.

Ungur, Duma Meet Delegation

AU0909142989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—Friday, a parliamentary delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Lodongyin Rinchin, who pays a visit to Romania, had interviews with Ioan Ungur, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Auel Duma, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The same day, the guests visited "The Romanian-Mongolian Friendship" cooperative producer farm in Gurbanesti Comune, and the experimental didactic station in Belciugatele rural commune, Calarasi County, of the "Nicolae Balcescu" Agronomic Institute of Bucharest.

Ceausescu Receives Visitors

AU1109174389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1989—On Monday, September 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a parliamentary delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic led by Lodongyn Rinchin, chairman of the People's Great Hural, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of close cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, which develop continuously, as well as on the possibilities of further expanding and diversifying the manysided Romanian-Mongolian collaboration, more particularly, the economic, technical, scientific and other cooperation.

During the talk, the contribution was underscored parliaments and parliamentarians can and must make to a better knowledge and rapprochement among peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that parliaments should play a more active role in the settlement of the major issues facing mankind and strengthen their collaboration in the peoples' fight for the assertion of a new-type policy of equality, free and independent development, without any outside interference, for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, for the ensurance of peace.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Present was Osoryn Ghenden, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest.

Totu Meets SFRY's Drnovsek, Sapundziju

AU0509201589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Romanian-Yugoslav Exchange of Messages at Top Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 05/09/1989—Janez Drnovsek, president of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes of health and success, as well as wishes of prosperity for the Yugoslav peoples, from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of health, and the Romanian people wishes of ever greater successes in its country's development, in behalf of Janez Drnovsek and of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the meeting between Riza Sapundziju, member of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the ninth nonaligned summit. Views were exchanged during the meeting on the development of the relations between the two countries, based on the understandings reached at top level.

SCINTEIA on Belgrade Nonaligned Summit

AU1109181789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 11 Sep 89

["On the Nonaligned Summit" -AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1989—Commenting on the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade, SCINTEIA shows in its 10 September issue that, as was but natural, it polarized the attention and interest of the world public opinion.

Participant in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement with the status of a permanent invited guest, a status it was given more than ten years ago, Romania attached special significance to the Belgrade summit, to the documents it adopted and the consensus it reached on the items in the agenda. Romania has consistently backed the developing, nonaligned countries, and developed ties of close collaboration with them, assessing the Nonaligned Movement as one of the most important forces of our days. In this spirit, the message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the Belgrade summit reiterates the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] and the Romanian state's principled position on the strategic aims of the Nonaligned Movement, and underscores that, like until now, Romania will always be on the side of the developing and nonaligned countries, and will cooperate actively with them in attaining the targets for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for each nation's economic and social progress and the ever stronger assertion of the policy of understanding, collaboration and peace worldwide.

Specifying that the Belgrade conference took place at a time when significant changes occurred in the international life, when the balance of forces favoured important steps toward detente and major problems were being settled, the newspaper assesses that, despite all this, the world situation continues to be particularly complex, contradictory and serious as shown also by the debates' realistic aproach to the latest developments. How could otherwise be assessed the consequences of the actions taken by imperialist, neo-colonialist circles which, disconsidering realities, promote an ever-more active policy of interference in domestic affairs and of destabilization of the situation in some states, and intensify their actions against peoples' independence and free development? How could the developing, nonaligned countries overlook the worsening of the economic crisis which affects them directly and violently? And how could anyone disconsider the maintenance of the arms race just as the actions, despite the measures for the liquidation of some types of nuclear weapons, toward modernizing the existing ones and lessening by nothing the danger of destruction that is hanging over mankind? In the light of such realities Romania, through President Nicolae Ceausescu's message, underlines that in the current conditions the nonaligned countries' unity of action should be consolidated.

Showing that the nonaligned summit most conspicuously pointed to the need for all states to observe the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with differing sociopolitical systems as an essential prerequisite for the ensurance of progress and peace worldwide, the commentary specifies that Romania is firmly for a categorical rejection of any form of interference which aims at changing the sociopolitical order in one country or another, as well as of any measure of economic constraint in interstate relations, of conditionings and pressures. Of special importance is the reiteration in the summit's documents of the imperative for a strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete renunciation of the policy of force and dictate principles set in fact at the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement thirty years ago.

The summit also focused on one of the most stringent problems, namely the dramatic deterioration of the developing countries' economic situation, following especially the ever heavier burden of foreign debts. Under the circumstances, Romania's proposal proved highly topical, and it was given the nonaligned countries' consensus, regarding the resumption of the North-South economic dialogue and the calling, to that end, of a UN-sponsored conference to be attended, on an equal footing, by developing and developed countries, and to debate all problems related to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

The complexity and seriousness of the problems facing mankind nowadays require more than ever before all states' contribution to solving them. And in such a framework, the developing, nonaligned countries have a great role and responsibility. It is one of the cardinal ideas highlighted by the Belgrade summit to which Romania fully ascribes and is determined to work for, just until now, alongside the nonaligned countries, being convinced that, through concerted efforts and the strengthening of their unity and solidarity, conditions will be provided for the free and independent development of all peoples and the attainment of mankind's aspirations after peace and progress, SCINTEIA winds up.

Weekly LUMEA Comments on Vienna Arms Talks

AU0709182789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1319 GMT 7 Sep 89

["At the Resumption of the Vienna Talks on Confidence, Security and Conventional Disarmament in Europe"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1989—The Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA of 7 September refers to the resumption of the talks on cutting armed forces and conventional armaments by the states in the two military alliances of the continent and of the talks for new confidence and security-building measures in Europe held by the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act and writes inter alia:

The Warsaw Treaty countries advanced proposals which prove their will and resolve to work for a substantial reduction of conventional arms and military expenditures in the continent, for the endorsement of new more binding and more significant confidence and security-building measures. The NATO countries also set forth proposals which evince a realistic and constructive approach to problems related to conventional disarmament, confidence and security in the continent. The neutral and nonaligned countries also advanced proposals to strengthen confidence and security, to further the achievements of the Stockholm Conference in this respect.

In the field of armed forces and conventional armaments, Romania thinks that understandings should be reached providing for a military balance at the lowest possible levels, so as to build security in Europe while states retain only strictly necessary armed forces and armaments for defense. To implement this, Romania suggested that the two military alliances should start cuts in arms and troops so as to halve them by the year 2000. The cuts should be made proportionally: The states with a higher military potential should make more substantial cuts. In parallel with the substantial reduction of arms and troops, military spending should also be halved. Romania also proposed that limits be set for the total number of troops and armaments of a state which can be located outside its national territory and to set limits and ceilings for each alliance and for each state member, especially for militarily stronger countries or for the countries in the contact area between the two alliances. The armament production should also be reduced and some military enterprises should shift to production for peaceful purposes. Priority must be given, in Romania's opinion, to reducing offensive capability of armaments such as tanks, artillery, armored cars, some aircraft types, landing and air-borne troops and amphibian assault units. Given the complexity of a real balance of forces and a balance by categories of arms, Romania takes the view that states should take unilateral conventional disarmament measures such as: reductions, redeployment transfer, etc.

In the field of confidence and security-building measures, Romania holds that the document of the Stockholm Conference is a good starting point, although its provisions did not help diminish the intensity and scope of military activities in the continent. In Romania's conception, negotiations for the endorsement of new confidence and security-building measures should mark a new stage of more trust and foreseeability, to restrict the capability for launching surprise attacks or large-scale offensive actions. To this end, Romania suggested that the new package of confidence and security-building measures should provide for the restriction of the intensity and area of military activities, renunciation of activities which may generate mistrust and tension, restriction of possibilities for large-scale offensive actions and prevention of nuclear accidents. Measures should be envisaged for: setting zones of security and corridors along the state frontiers and at contact area between the two alliances; limitation and reduction of military activities as agreed; prevention of a rise in tension by a ban on redeployments of new troops, development and creation of new bases in other states' territory; freezing of military expenditures and their subsequent reduction; creation of zones of peace, cooperation and good neighbourhood, free of nuclear and chemical weapons; ban on manoeuvres and movements of ships and aircraft carrying nuclear arms in the vicinity of other states' land and water frontiers; abstention from the organization of military activities near peaceful nuclear installations; exchange of military information, visits, contacts, consultations in military and security problems, and others.

The new negotiation round in Vienna for confidence and security-building and conventional disarmament in Europe should be a decisive step along reaching accords in this field, to prove all continental states' will to live in peace and good neighbourhood, to build a united Europe in the diversity of social systems, of philosophic and political systems, a Europe of free and independent nations which should work for the strengthening of security, for disarmament, collaboration and economic and social progress. Working in the spirit of Romania's constructive external policy, the Romanian delegation will make its contribution to the fine unfolding of the Vienna negotiations, to their conclusion with positive results, to the endorsement of measures for the radical

reduction of conventional arms, troops and military spending, the strengthening of security, confidence and cooperation in Europe.

International Student Meeting Opens in Costinesti

AU0909161589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1531 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1989—A meeting of the Commission for Europe, North America and Other Developed Countries (CENAD) of the International Union of Students is held in Costinesti over 8-10 September.

Hosted by the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania, the meeting is attended by representatives of National Student Unions of Europe and other developed countries, who debated ways and means to step up the participation of students and their organizations in the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, to the creation of a climate of confidence and collaboration in the continent and the world over. On the occasion, a round table was arranged on higher learning questions and its contribution to the formation of highly trained cadres, to economic and social development.

Dascalescu Receives Libyan Planning Official

AU1109181989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1989—Premier Constantin Dascalescu received on 11 September Muhammad Lutfi Farhat, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who leads his country's delegation to the 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation taking place in Bucharest.

During the interview stress was laid on the cooperative ties established during the two countries and peoples which develop continuously in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level [sentence as received]. In consideration of the possibilities of the two countries' economies palpable ways and means were surveyed of further expanding the Romanian-Libyan cooperation, economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the first place, just as of increasing and diversifying goods exchanges on mutually advantageous grounds. It was assessed that the continuous strengthening of the links between Romania and Libya was in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The interview was attended by Ion Patan, minister of finance, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Present was Muhammad al-Baruni, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest.

Syrian Officials Visit Romanian Stand at Fair

AU0909161489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1509 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 9/9/1989—Romania's stand at the International Trade Fair that opened in Damascus recently was visited by the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mahmud al-Zu'bi, who was accompanied by deputy prime minister in charge of public services, Mahmud Qaddur, the minister of economy and foreign trade, Muhammad al-'Imadi, the minister of industry, Antoine Jubran, the minister of petroleum and mineral wealth, Antonios Habib, and other Syrian officials.

The quality of the Romanian exhibits was appreciated and the growing course of the Romanian-Syrian trade and economic cooperative links was emphasised.

Ceausescu Receives Special Egyptian Envoy

AU0909140789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 8 Muhammad 'Abd al-Hasim Abu Ghazalah, special envoy of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the interview, the special envoy surveyed the evolution of the situation in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's constructive stand on the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation. In that sense, emphasis was placed on the need for the organization the soonest of a UN-sponsored international conference participated in by all parties concerned, that should help establishing lasting peace in the region.

The meeting occasioned an exchange of cordial messages of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, adviser to Romania's President.

'Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd, minister for the Council of Ministers' Affairs and minister secretary of state for administrative development, and Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Sa'id, Egypt's ambassador in Bucharest, were present.

Palestine Liberation Front Cables Ceausescu

AU1209191189 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 89 p 6

[Telegram from Muhammad 'Abbas, general secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 45th anniversary of the victory over fascism and imperialism, Romania's National Day, I am honored to extend to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the wonderful friendly Romanian people.

On this great holiday, I would like to express profound satisfaction at the excellent relations between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, on behalf of the Comrades from the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front and myself personally. I also want to emphasize the valuable support granted by Romania to our people for the liberation of the occupied territories and the creation of an independent state.

Muhammad 'Abbas, general secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front

Ceausescu Greets DPRK Leaders on National Day

AU0909140989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 8 Sep 89

// ["On the Anniversary of the Creation of the DPR of Korea"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1989—RCP [Romanian Communist Party] General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu sent the general secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the DPR of Korea Kim Il- song the following telegram:

On the 41st anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great holiday of the Korean people, on behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the Romanian Government and of the Romanian people just as of my own, I would like to convey you, the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the DPR of Korea and the Korean people, the warmest congratulations and comradely greetings.

An expression of the will of the broad masses of people, the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a highly significant moment in the long history of the Korean people, in its tireless fight for national and social liberation, for the building of a free and independent state.

The outstanding achievements the working people of the DPR of Korea scored under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, at head with you, in developing industry and agriculture, in raising the standards of living of the entire people materially and spiritually are well known and appreciated highly in Romania.

The RCP, Socialist Romania expressed and express their consistent support to and active solidarity with the tireless fight and permanent efforts of the Korean people to restore national unity, to the constructive proposals advanced by the DPR of Korea, by you personally for the removal of the state of tension in the Korean peninsula and the achievement of the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, without any outside interference.

I reiterate the belief that the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples will develop continuously, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang, in the interest of building the new system in our countries, of the general cause of socialism, national independence, progress and peace.

I take this opportunity to convey you and the friendly Korean people sincere wishes of ever bigger successes in fulfilling the present seven-year plan, in multilaterally developing your country, in attaining the lofties aspirations of the Korean nation after the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland as soon as possible.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to Yon Hyon-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea whereby he conveys him the sincerest congratulations and a friendly salute. Expressing the belief that the fine Romanian-Korean ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity will further see an upward course, in the spirit of the decisions and understandings covenanted at top level, the telegram conveys the premier of the Administration Council wishes of ever bigger successes in the activity he carries on for the prosperity of the country and the attainment of the noble aspiration of the Korean people to live in a united, free and independent fatherland.

On the same occasion, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, the foreign affairs minister and the minister of national defence sent congratulatory telegrams to their Korean counterparts.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the GTUCR [General Trade Union Council of Romania] Central Council, the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], other mass and public organizations, central institutions sent congratulatory telegrams to kindred organizations in the DPR of Korea.

Ceausescu Message to Castro on Plane Accident

AU1109143289 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 89 p 5

[Telegram from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on airplane accident]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

On behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, I extend sentiments of profound compassion and solidarity to you and the Cuban people in connection with the crash of a Cuban passenger plane, which resulted in many casualties.

We extend our sentiments of profound compassion to the bereaved families.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Working Class' Role in Society Discussed

AU0409184989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 4 Sep 89

["Working Class' Role in the Improvement of Socialist Society"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/09/1989—In an article on this issue, daily SCINTEIA refers to the particular importance the theses for the Fourteenth RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Congress attach to the leading role of the party in society, writing inter alia: The continuingly improved leading political role in society is conditioned in a decisive manner by the permanent ensurance of the worker character of the party and by its firmly taking the stand of the social class the political exponent of which it is. The question of the preservation and continuous consolidation of the worker essence of the party is in our party's outlook a problem of cardinal importance for the success of the entire revolutionary process. In Romania, the paper writes, the working class has continuously grown in number, becoming the majority class as far as both the working people and the total economically active population are concerned, accounting for more than half of it. Such a significant growth, in point of both number and the level of professional training is the law-like consequence of the society's advance on the path of building a modern socialist economy, of continuingly developing and consolidating socialist property.

The revolutionary spirit which is characteristic of the working class and which it imprints on the entire society, the consistency, firmness, the advanced political consciousness of the working class bear decisively on the whole process of socialist construction in Romania. Expressing the aspirations and ideals of the whole nation, the working class rallies around it all the social classes and categories to meet their fundamental, common interests, a process within which the specific interests of the various social categories harmonize with the general interests and requirements of socialist society.

The evolution of the party, the vital centre of our nation, is itself indissolubly linked to the changes in society, to those in the sphere of social and class structure included. An analysis of the relationship between the dynamics of the party and that of social structure highlights at least two aspects that imply the preservation and strengthening of the worker character of the party.

One of them is the broadening of the worker base of society, a deep-going social process that necessarily implies the growth of the number and share of the workers in the party. At present, of the 3.8 million party members, some 55 per cent are workers, that is over two million persons, almost twice the total number of the working class in 1948.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 2-8 Sep

AU1009154689

[Editorial report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 2-8 September period (source of each report given in parentheses):

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, and Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei welcomed CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec at Bucharest Otopeni Airport on 5 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 5 Sep 89) The same officials saw the CSSR premier off upon departure at Otopeni Airport on 6 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 6 Sep 89)

Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC], Ion Stoian, PEC candidate member, and Foreign Minister Ioan Totu welcomed Afghan Leader Najibullah at Otopeni Airport on 7 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 7 Sep 89) The same officials saw him off at Otopeni Airport, after his talks with President Ceausescu, on 8 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 9 Sep 89)

PEC Member Emil Bobu, PEC Candidate Members Nicolae Giosan, Cornel Pacoste, Ion Radu, and Ioan Toma, and Romanian Communist Party Secretary Ion Sirbu attended a Bulgarian Embassy reception in Bucharest on 7 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 7 Sep 89)

President Nicolae Ceausescu received Zvi Mazel, the new Israeli ambassador to Romania, in Bucharest on 4 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 4 Sep 89) and on the same day he chaired a PEC meeting (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0630 GMT 5 Sep 89) and a State Council meeting in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0818 GMT 5 Sep 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu received CSSR Premier Adamec in Bucharest on 6 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1646 GMT 6 Sep 89) He received and held talks with Afghan Leader Najibullah in Bucharest on 8 September (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 8 Sep 89) and on the same day the two presidents proposed toasts at a Bucharest dinner. (Bucharest AGERPRES 1805 GMT 8 Sep 89) Ceausescu received 'Abd al-Hasim Abu Ghazalah, special envoy of the Arab Republic of

Egypt, in Bucharest on 8 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 8 Sep 89)

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu held talks with CSSR's Adamec in Bucharest on 5 September (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 5 Sep 89) and on the same day, the two premiers proposed toasts at official dinner. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 5 Sep 89) The two premiers concluded talks in Bucharest on 6 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 6 Sep 89)

Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei attended a Brazilian Embassy reception in Bucharest on 7 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 7 Sep 89)

PEC Member Miu Dobrescu met with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al- Qadhdhafi in Tripoli on 2 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1554 GMT 2 Sep 89)

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania received a Mongolian parliamentary delegation in Bucharest on 7 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 7 Sep 89) and he received Alex Kindy, member of the Canadian Interparliamentary Group, in Bucharest on 8 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 8 Sep 89)

Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, met with Janez Drnovsek, president of SFRY Collective Presidency and with Riza Sapundziju, member of the SFRY Collective Presidency, in Belgrade on 5 September. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 5 Sep 89)

Comparison of AGERPRES Release on Adamec

AU1109190989

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 7 September carries on page 5 the 1,300-word "Communique" issued in Bucharest at the end of the visit that Ladislav Adamec, Czecholslovak premier, paid to Romania on 5-6 September. Comparison of the item headlined "Communique Issued" published in the 11 September East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 48-49, shows the two to be identical except for the following variations:

Paragraph one, only sentence, through paragraph two, first sentence, reads:...[Text] Comrade Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid an official visit of friendship to our country on 5-6 September 1989, at the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [new paragraph]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Ladislav Adamec, with whom he held friendly talks. A cordial exchange of messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, took place on this occasion. [new paragraph]

During the visit to Romania, the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Government laid a wreath at the Memorial to the heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, and Socialism, and visited industrial enterprises and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest. [new paragraph]

Paragraph two, beginning of second sentence, reads...Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]. Comrade Constantin Dascalescu referred...(providing word "Comrade");

Same paragraph, beginning of sentence three, reads...revolutionary worker democracy. Comrade Ladislav Adamec informed...(providing word "Comrade");

Paragraph three, only sentence reads...the prospects of further developing and expanding...(providing word "further");

Paragraph four, middle of only sentence reads...the two countries—comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak—and of the...(providing leaders' names);

Paragraph eight, beginning of first sentence, reads...They expressed the belief...(deleting third-person interpolation);

Paragraph nine, beginning of first sentence, reads...The two sides emphasized that the activity...(deleting third-person interpolation, supplying variant wording);

Paragraph 13, first sentence, reads...The two countries' determination was reaffirmed to develop still...(deleting third-person intepolation, rewording);

Last paragraph, first sentence, reads...Comrade Ladislav Adamec, Czechoslovak...(deleting third-person interpolation).

Helsinki Human Rights Delegation Attends Trial

LD1209211289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0448 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bihac, Sept 11 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, which arrived in Yugoslavia on Saturday [9 September], is here not to interfere in Yugoslavia's legal system, but to determine the circumstances in which legal processes are being held, members of the delegation told the press today after attending a trial in Bihac, Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and conferring with the chief defendant.

They attended the trial of the protagonists in the biggest post- war financial scandal in Yugoslavia. The chief defendant is Fikret Abdic, former director of a firm in Bosnia-Hercegovina, charged with issuing unbacked promisory notes in the Yugoslav currency to the equivalent of one billion dollars. The delegation today announced it would contact Yugoslav authorities with a request to release Fikret Abdic from custody. They maintain that he has been held in custody for too long, that the bill of indictment against him is hazy and that his health has been seriously impaired.

From Bihac, the delegation of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights will proceed to Belgrade and then to two towns in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where it will meet representatives of ethnic Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins, in order to glean the truth about the situation concerning human rights in the province.

In Kosovo, which is a constituent part of the Republic of Serbia, ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists last March organized demonstrations with elements of an armed rebellion.

The demonstrations were organized over an alleged threat to the Albanians in Kosovo following changes in the Serbian constitution. The false rumours to this effect have been spread by Albania and Albanian emigres in the West.

As learned from unofficial sources, the delegation is also interested in the trial of former head of the Kosovo party Azem Vlasi, charged with the gravest criminal offence under Yugoslav law—threatening the social order.

Reaction to Recently Concluded Nonaligned Summit

DELO Comments

AU1209135189 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Damijan Slabe "Topic of the Day" commentary: "Step Into New"]

[Text] The summit is over; we have examined the political and economic changes in the world; the new goals are clear, and we will attain them in a year.... It would have been nice had the Belgrade gathering really ended in such a modern, short, and efficient way. It did not. The leaders of the nonaligned countries have nevertheless made a step forward. Thanks to the countries that see the only possible way in an adjustment of the movement "to the changed conditions in the world" (the host country was the first among them), they at least imposed new organizational forms of work. In this way they implicitly set the foundation for the movement falling apart, in the shape the world had known it for the past 20 years (inefficient, slow, impotent...).

Old contents can no longer be pressed into the new form. In Belgrade, this was most obvious with regard to the economic issues, where ideology and politicization of economic relations with the developed world quickly had to give way to the only possibility, dialogue and readiness for cooperation. Even with regard to the political subjects, the leaders could reach agreement only after assenting to a general consensus on the basic directions of the movement and to permitted differences on some more specific resolutions.

No more consensus on everything and everybody, no more a priori opposition to imperialism and to those who are economically stronger, and no more a priori unity of the nonaligned. Pluralism, democratization, and modernization do not allow this any longer. The nonaligned (at least the majority among them) were forced to kiss a frog in Belgrade. One does not know what that frog will turn into, but certainly it will not be the old nonalignment. It is about time, too.

Cuba's Malmierca Praises Results

LD0909194689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Havana, September 9 (TANJUG)—Cuba is very pleased with the positive results of the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade, especially those related to our country, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated on returning home from Belgrade.

The Cuban delegation to the Belgrade summit, which was headed by Vice-President Raul Castro, was welcomed by leader of the Cuban revolution Fidel Castro at Havana Airport (?yesterday) evening.

Fidel Castro did not himself attend the Belgrade summit, as interpreted here, because of the internal situation in the country and fears of a possible U.S. military intervention in Panama.

Isidoro Malmierca expressed the conviction that the non-aligned would continue to play a positive role in the world, since he said there existed no other force which could take the Non-Aligned Movement's place in the defense of the interests of the developing countries.

Fidel Castro welcomed at Havana Airport also Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who made a stop over in the Cuban capital on his way home from Belgrade. Fidel

Castro and Deniel Ortega conferred briefly on the results of the Belgrade sumit, as the Cuban TV reported.

Drnovsek on 'Unity Reached'

AU1309072789 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Sep 89 p 8

[Statement by Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, made for BORBA—place and date not given]

[Text] I think that I share the opinion of all participants of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries when I say that one of the most important characteristics of this meeting was the realism of the approach to the questions which were discussed at the conference and on which decisions were made. I hope that this very realism will in the future enable our movement to have a greater influence in this world overwhelmed by dynamic changes.

This was, among other things, what Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in a statement for BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI immediately after the ninth conference of nonaligned countries had concluded.

The Nonaligned Movement has gone through almost three decades of successful political detente. The concept of dialogue in solving disputes and of economic detente is a consequence of the qualitative changes in the world, changes which the movement should follow and to which it should have a creative approach with its initiatives and solutions, Dr Drnovsek said and continued:

A relatively high level of unity about the most important questions has been reached at the conference. The delegations of nonaligned countries most seriously pointed to the problem of economic development. The lag behind the most economically developed countries, the unbearable burden of debts, the unsatisfactory transfer of technology, and unequal relations in the international trade have been increasingly threatening the economic and social development of the world in general.

At this meeting, we have heard many ideas and suggestions. We have included some of them in the documents of the conference and Yugoslavia, as a coordinator, will carefully study the rest and, in cooperation with other members, will try to use them in joint actions.

It is also important, Drnovsek went on to say, that at this conference we stressed the inevitability of the dialogue with developed countries more than ever before, because it has become clear to everybody that in a mutually connected world, problems cannot be solved through confrontations. I hope that developed countries will accept this orientation in a constructive way.

The fact that we have also used such a realistic approach and the principle of dialogue in examining the hotbeds of crises in the world is also important.

We have opened room for new questions at this conference, questions such as the struggle for the protection of the environment and human rights, as well as for the improvement of the quality of life.

The unity reached among nonaligned countries makes the position of Yugoslavia as the coordinator of the movement in the coming period much easier, but at the same time points out the need for further mutual cooperation and commitment in implementing the declarations adopted here and the additional documents, the president of the SFRY Presidency said and concluded:

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity, too, to thank all the participants of the conference for their significant contribution to the success of the ninth meeting of nonaligned countries.

At the same time, I would like to add that the media—the press, radio, and television—both domestic and foreign, have also contributed to the success of the conference because, thanks to them, the ideas, messages, and decisions of this meeting reached even the farthest corners of the world.

DELO Comments on 'Mass Exodus' From Socialism

AU1409133889 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 Sep 89 p 1

[Stane Ivanc "Topic of the Day" commentary: "Flight from the Bastion"]

[Text] If we were cynical, we could say that the idea about the unification of Germany will soon be outdated, because the majority of the Germans will live in one state anyway. Although it is obvious that all the East Germans will never leave their homeland, it is also obvious that the mass exodus of citizens from the GDR harms that country most, for it is slowly but steadily losing the best cadres, not political but economic cadres, good workers and the intelligentsia.

The experience of all the flights from one country to another after World War II—if we stick to the most recent great crucial event of our times—shows that the great majority of the people flee to the West, although they have been listening to litanies about the decline of capitalism, strikes, and a crisis of the parliamentary democracy from a tender age in the East. However, when a person as an individual finds himself in a quandary, he ceases to think of highfalutin theories and lessons, and acts so as to decide for the lesser evil. If we paraphrase our premier, socialism is a system that does not work well anywhere, and capitalism is a system that works somehow everywhere.

And if people in Europe flee most from the GDR, Bulgaria, and Romania, it is clear to everybody that the flood of the refugees flows from the countries that are considered the last bastions of real socialism, bastions

that above all are closed to any innovation, reform, or improvement, because these would allegedly sully the pure idea.

Most frequently we forget that the figures showing the masses of refugees hide sad cases of individuals with their names and surnames, with relatives, and some property, who are prepared to abandon all these forever.

The bastion will thus become empty eventually.

Drnovsek, Tanzania's Mwinyi Meet, Hold Talks

LD0909165289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1538 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 9 (TANJUG)—President of the Republic of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwinyi today spoke in terms of high praise for the organization and course of the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

In his talk here with the president of Yugoslav State Presidency Dr Janez Drnovsek, Mwinyi said that the 'chairmanship of the movement of non-alignment was in the right hands.'

President Mwinyi, who is on a brief working visit to Yugoslavia following the ninth non-aligned summit to which he headed a delegatrion of his country, and President Drnovsek conferred about the promotion of bilateral cooperation and current questions of non-alignment.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi called economist [as received] in friendly Yugoslavia to help Tanzania's development, after he advised Dr Drnovsek of the economic difficulties of his country which ranks among the world's least developed for its annual per capita income of 250 dollars.

Presidents Drnovsek and Mwinyi discussed extensively the situation in Africa's south and the Non-Aligned Movement's future activities towards relaxing the conditions in this region.

Mwinyi appealed to the Non-Aligned Movement to engage itself to the utmost in international forums and among general public towards free and just elections to be ensured in Namibia next November. He cautioned against South Africa's [word indistinct] to manipulate, through the registering of voters and electoral results, with all elections of substantial importance for Namibia's future.

He also pointed out the need for the non-aligned's continuous campaign for the abolition of apartheid.

Sudanese General Meets Defense Minister, Cadets

EA0809184689 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and prime minister, has met Sudanese military cadets studying at the military technical academy in Belgrade. He explained to them the positive steps taken by the NSRCC to deal with the problem of the south. The problems facing the students in Yugoslavia were also discussed at the meeting. His Excellency promised to discuss an immediate solution with the authorities concerned.

The chairman of the NSRCC and prime minister has also met Lieutenant General Veljko Kadijevic, the Yugoslav minister of defense. The two men discussed relations between the two countries in the military field. His Excellency also visited the arms exhibition in the federal province [not further specified] where equipment and products belonging to the Yugoslav Ministry of Defense are on display. He acquainted himself with the latest military products. [passage omitted]

Defense Secretary Sends Greetings to Navy

LD0909124289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Owing to your dedicated work and responsible attitude toward allotted tasks, our Navy continues to enhance its combat readiness and to act as a trustworthy guardian of our sea borders, our freedom, and the SFRY's independence even in the present very complex circumstances. This is said in a message of greetings which Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent to sailors, soldiers, cadets, officers and civilian employees of the Yugoslav Navy on the occasion of 9 September—Navy, Sea and River Shipping Day.

In the light of the fact that Yugoslavia can survive, overcome its crisis and develop only as a united federal and democratic community of equal nations and nationalities, you must continue to strengthen brotherhood and unity, to foster Yugoslav socialist patriotism and in the most devoted way to safeguard the democratic, socialist and all-Yugoslav character of your collectives. Remain your country's worthy representative in contacts with representatives of foreign navies and an alert guardian of peace and the unhampered development of socialist Yugoslavia! Continue to invest maximum efforts to make your operations even more rational and economical! In that way, together with other members of our Army, you will contribute to economic stability and efforts to successfully fulfill the complex and difficult tasks of economic and social reforms, Veljko Kadijevic says in his message.

VJESNIK on Prlja as 'Self-Appointed' Minister

AU1109085389 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 89 p 1

[Vlado Rajic commentary: "Minister"]

[Text] The bizarre episode, a side-show to the Belgrade summit, in connection with the identity card belonging to Aleksandar Prlja, secretary of the secretariat for

relations with foreign countries of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, mercilessly calls attention to the domestic political situation again. The identity card, lost somewhere in our capital, had a clearly typed title, "state secretary for foreign affairs of Serbia," on it. The problem does not lie solely in the fact that a secretary was renamed state secretary, nor does it lie in the fact that relations with foreign countries were turned into foreign affairs. The problem lies in the use of foreign policy in the present political showdowns in Yugoslavia.

If it is not difficult, one should consult whatever is left of the SFRY Constitution and find the provisions which unambiguously and precisely deal with the relations between federal units and international factors, regardless of what kind the latter are: states, regions, or cities. The fact that Prlja styled himself as minister of foreign affairs on an identity card for the summit probably has only a pro forma meaning.

However, let us observe things from another perspective—the example of the Alps-Adriatic Association. The association was created during these hard times when the borders were closed for different reasons and when a link with the developed world was sought on the basis of regional cooperation between two of our republics and the corresponding federal units or regions in Italy, Austria, and the FRG. The association has experienced and is still experiencing many critical remarks, and the one about the "black- and-yellow monarchist sighs of Slovenia and Croatia [refers to the colors on the flag of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy]" is the most frequent. A domestic reader probably remembers the theses about a monarchist-Vatican coalition in the north-west of the SFRY and the like. Of course, there is no need to say where such poisonous arrows are coming from, although it is true that the author of the phrase about the "black-and-yellow" dimension of the Alps-Adriatic Association is Stipe Suvar. He, as well as some of the others who say it, needed the phrase at a certain moment of political promotion.

Somewhat later, along with the complaints that Slovenia and Croatia are carrying out their own foreign policy through the Alps-Adriatic Association, the number of foreign contacts by the authorities that grew out of the anti-bureaucratic revolution, kept increasing. Aleksandar Prlja, former journalist and former POLITIKA correspondent from Paris, took a prominent part in them. Therefore, the contacts of the Alps-Adriatic Association are separatism even in foreign policy and the contacts by authorities growing out of the anti-bureaucratic revolution are a normal thing.

It is only natural to make Zivorad Kovacevic return home from New York or to blow up an affair about Janez Stanovnik's private visit, but criticism of Milosevic's interview with LE MONDE and of the speeches this summer by Borisav Jovic during his visit to the FRG are considered to be an interference into Serbia's internal (note, internal) affairs.

Thus, foreign affairs where the whole of the country and not only one of its parts is represented have become one more sphere in which two or more yardsticks are applied just as it pleases some people. Once, it "pleased" the state to impede border traffic, because only two republics border on developed countries and the others border on undeveloped countries. People used to count how much money the Slovenes were leaving in Austrian shops and jokes were made about rice, toothpaste, and toothpicks bought for shillings. The internationalzation of the antibureaucratic revolution is much less of a joke, because foreigners do not understand local problems and for them, this country is too small to see any important differences within it. Therefore, a self-appointed republican minister also represents those people who in the pluralism of the Yugoslav circumstances would never choose him as their representative.

Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium Meets

LD0909051189 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 89

[From the "Chronicle of the Day" program]

[Text] At its sessions today and on 28 August, the Croatian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee considered its immediate tasks in the period before the congress. The Presidium against stressed that, on an overall level, it is a question of a conflict between two conceptions, a democratic one and an anti-democratic one. These are diametrically different with regard to their concepts of socialism, the character of the Yugoslav federation, and the program essence and social position of the LC.

It is characteristic of the current situation in Croatia that the main position is occupied by pressures and activities that encourage interethnic discord and distrust, and encourage on this basis the destabilization of the situation in Croatia as a whole.

Objectively speaking, the exacerbation of these processes is turning Croatia into an area of open conflicts and the scenario of an extraordinary situation is being used to take away from it the possibility of actively and responsibly forming a way to overcome the crisis. In this way, there is an attempt to prevent it from actively participating in resolving common difficulties and establishing future paths for the democratic transformation of the Yugoslav community, which necessarily includes the (?struggle) against the politics of force, a very familiar and pronounced political line that in an imposing and aggressive way, is attempting to deny and threaten the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] foundations of Yugoslavia, and the achievements and prospects of equality for all its nations and nationalities.

The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium calls on Croatian LC members, by their behavior and activity, to prevent energetically and reasonably all attempts to sow discord between Serbs and Croats in Croatia in every

environment. A passive attitude or opportunism with regard to these issues in impermissible. Concern and responsibility for a peaceful life, work and freedom of activity, respect for the individual, and national and religious freedoms are our achievements, our program, our only future.

Protests, dissatisfaction, and concerm among the public in Croatia, which cannot reconcile itself with nationalist provocations and pressures, are understandable. In this context, the statements by Dobrica Cosic, in the interview to the Italian paper IL TEMPO, and by Antonije Isakovic, in the paper INTERVJU, as part of a familiar scenario, prompted understandable reactions among the public in Croatia, which resolutely rejects these most crude attacks on the achievements of the national liberation struggle, the historical work of Josip Broz Tito, the AVNOJ foundations of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army, and the encouraging of national conflicts, which do not shrink from altering the borders of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Those statements are anti-Yugoslav, anti-Croatian, and against the interests of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Aware of its responsibility, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium will continue to advocate the full expression of the national identity of the Croatian nation, the Serbian nation in Croatia, and all other nations and nationalities in Croatia. In this context, the AVNOJ basis, the policy and all social forces in Croatia are responsible for the full development of equality and the national freedoms of all nations and nationalities of our republic. To this end, we politically oppose the tendencies toward national homogenization, as well as attempts at nationalist patronizing concern from outside the republic, says the statement by the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium.

Albanian Groups in Slovenia Criticized

AU1309133589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 89 p 13

[Djuro Kozar article: "The Enemy in Defense of Democracy," reprinted from Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE, date not given]

[Text] The group of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Ljubljana should be very pleased, for they have good facilities there for their destructive activity against the SFRY. They have formed (as is natural) an Albanian cultural club called "Migjeni," are issuing the magazine ALTERNATIVA, and are demonstrating from time to time on Preseren Square against "the use of weapons in Kosovo." They have plenty of support from the so-called Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Kosovo, which includes, besides irredentists, a few Slovene intellectuals such as Jasa Zlobec, Zdravka Dusa, and Peter Bozic.

Organized in this way, they have exerted a significant influence on Slovene public opinion. It is therefore not surprising that some reactions from our northernmost republic deviate from the official standpoints of this country's state and party bodies. It is perhaps for this reason that some Slovene democrats are under the impression that the Albanians, in seeking republican status for Kosovo, are fighting for a just cause.

Salih Kabashi is the pooh-bah of the Albanian nationalists in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. He was sentenced to imprisonment for several years after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo in 1981. Since being released, he has spent several periods in Switzerland where, among other things, he was in contact with Xhafer Shatria, one of the leaders of the extremist Albanian emigres in Western Europe. While there, he became still more eager for "the Albanian cause," and received specific orders on how, where, and when to act in order to realize the separatists' long-held dream.

Kabashi's right-hand man in Ljubljana is Naim Maloku, a former captain in the Yugoslav People's Army, who was sentenced by the Sarajevo Military Court, and who, as a graduate of the Zagreb Military Technical Academy, has been working as an engineer since his discharge from the Army. Maloku was clearly indoctrinated with nationalism even before enrolling at the Military Academy. He formed an illegal group, but was discovered in time.

After his release from jail, Maloku and his fellow-thinker Fadil Demiri collected in Ljubljana Musa Hoxha, Xhem Ademi, Tahir Mehmeti, and Enver Idrizi, who had also been sentenced by the Sarajevo Military Court, but who have now been conspiring for several years without hindrance, waiting for some kind of "Albanian uprising" in Kosovo.

The magazine ALTERNATIVA, of which two issues have so far appeared, provides the Albanian nationalists with a good opportunity to spread their ideas about the situation in Kosovo and to exalt those who carry out counterrevolutionary activities. One of those thus glorified is Adem Demaci, a well-known separatist, whom Kabashi describes as a new European Nelson Mandela. Demaci, a former teacher from Podujevo, formed with Kadri Osmani the so-called Albanian Military Committee in Kosovo, a secret center of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It has been asserted that this center, among other things, organized the spring demonstrations in Podujevo, and indoctrinates recruits who, even within units of the Yugoslav People's Army, are forming illegal groups and plotting terrorist acts. This illegal committee has promoted Demaci to the rank of marshal?!

In the Migjeni club and the above-mentioned magazine, the most common topic is—the tragedy of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo.

Putting themselves forward as one of the alternative groups in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, this collection of Albanian nationalists and separatists abuses

democracy in the most shameless way. However, nobody in Slovenia has even touched them yet.

Albanians Jailed After Purchase of Real Estate

AU1109115389 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Sep 89 p 9

[S. P. report: "Jail for Purchase of Real Estate"]

[Text] Vucitrn, 6 Sep—Vucitrn Magistrate's Court yesterday sentenced Xhafer Ademi (1953) and Jusuf Ademi (1957), from the village of Pestovo, to 60 days imprisonment each. A month ago, these two persons took possession of real estate they had bought from Tihomir Gajic and Uros Jaric, from the same village. Xhafer and Jusuf were sentenced for failing to respect the law limiting real estate, approved by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Vojvodina LC on Repressions at Celebrations

LD0809173289 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee [PC] Presidium in Novi Sad has published a statement regarding events connected with celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the battle of Kosovo in the Knin region. The statement stresses:

"The Vojvodina LC PC Presidium, impelled by the escalating dissatisfaction among the people and increasingly frequent and energetic protests against repressive measures carried out against numerous participants celebrating of the 600th anniversary of the battle of Kosovo in the Knin region, considered the repercussions of these events on the situation in Vojvodina." On that occasion, as published, the Presidium expressed concern over the sharpness of confrontations, widespread protests, and the implications of such events on interethnic relations.

"The continuous presence of such topics in the information media kindles passions and threatens serious consequences." "Such a delicate situation", the Vojvodin LC PC Presidium holds, "cannot be left solely in the care of local authorities. The obvious Yugoslav dimension and potential dramatic nature of the issue presents an imperative which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia cannot ignore. In order to halt confrontations and prevent even more grave consequences for interethnic relations, we believe that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should consider, as soon as possible, this delicate situation, give its assessments, inform party members, and implement the appropriate actions in order to prevent further exacerbations," the statement of the Vojvodina LC PC Presidium stresses.

President Gajinov Resigns From Vojvodina Court

LD1309055789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Todor Gajinov, president of the Constitutional Court of Vojvodina, stated today that he has resigned from the Constitutional Court. The next session of the Vojvodina Assembly will discuss the offered resignation.

Explaining his resignation, Todor Gajinov said that he acknowledged the need for cadre renewal, and that he viewed himself as morally obliged, after the League of Communists had meted out ideopolitical measures against him. [passage indistinct]

Vojvodina's Zarkovic Warns LCY on Monopoly

LD1309034189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2038 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Novi Sad, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—Political competition is a major prerequisite for overcoming the general crisis in the country, and this necessitates the recognition of political pluralism and competition of ideas, programmes and individuals capable of their realization, member of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Presidency Dr Dragoje Zarkovic said in his introductory report to the session of this party forum here on Tuesday.

The monopoly position of the League of Communists, and primarily of its leadership, has produced a politically irresponsible society and resulted in the failure of numerous experiments which have all seriously jeopardized Yugoslavia and for which no one has yet been called to account to the people, said Dr Zarkovic.

The League of Communists should impose itself on society with the force of its progressive ideas and programmes, and with its ability to resolve topical social problems, and not with its monopoly position, stressed Dr Zarkovic. Otherwide, it will disappear from the political scene.

In his view, one of the major weaknesses of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) lies in the fact that democratic centralism has degenerated into bureaucratic centralism, which has been disastrous for its work and conducive to alienation of party leaders from the membership.

We have witnessed a withering away of democracy and a growing arbitrariness of the leaders, he added.

Dr Zarkovic also warned that both in the party and in the state as (?well) the class interest has been gobbled up by the national, and that nationalism is increasingly undermining both Yugoslavia and the LCY.

Lazaroski on Reality of Political Pluralism

AU0909193489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2-3 Sep 89 p 11

[D.N, N.B report: "The Stimulation or Simulation of Political Pluralism?"]

[Text] Skopje, 1 Sep—Concluding the tumultuous debate on the programmatic document of the 10th Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia

("The League of Communists of Macedonia in the Struggle for a More Democratic and Efficient Society and a Better Quality of Life") at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, which ended late last night, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said that by giving equal status and equal treatment to all forms of ownership, the foundations on which a socialist society rests had been questioned. These dilemmas and discussions were also present at this session so the question has been raised of whether there can be socialism without social ownership and whether the equality of ownership will lead to social ownership being transformed into other forms of ownership (private and mixed), and thus disappear.

Jakov Lazaroski said that treating all forms of ownership equally was in fact a result of the consistent implementation of the logic and philosophy of a market economy concerning competition between all forms of ownership and general competition between all factors of society. This does not mean that the League of Communists cannot and should not advocate social ownership, but ownership must be efficient according to market and economic criteria.

Lazaroski said that the League of Communists had taken an orientation toward the independence and responsibility of economic subjects in order to ensure competition and eliminate state interventionism and political voluntarism. With regard to political pluralism, Lazaroski said that a large number of debates had so far been conducted in the presidiums of the republican Central Committees and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The question is now being asked: Can the Socialist Alliance accept the expression of political pluralism? Lazaroski said that it was the justified suspicion of some experts that "the League of Communists wants to only simulate political pluralism" because the Socialist Alliance is not capable of it.

Lazaroski said that the programmatic document also contained the stand that for the League of Communists there is no dilemma over a single-party or multiparty system.

In our conditions of socialist self-management, the single-party system has been exhausted and in no way can be acceptable in the future. However, the question is being asked: Is the multiparty system the ultimate expression of democracy and does it provide direct socialist democracy, considering that those who analyze the multiparty system in societies where it exists, say that citizens are at the center of attention of political organizations only during elections and afterwards they are nowhere to be found.

Lazaroski said that one thing was indisputable: there must be competition in political life, and the League of Communists can no longer have its a priori monopolistic function.

It remains to be seen how competition among the many political subjects will be ensured. As early as at the conference of the League of Communists of Macedonia we said that political pluralism is a reality, just as we said that self-managing interests are a reality. There will now be the political expression of these interests. The Constitution will probably give citizens the right to political association. It is not necessary now for us to insist that this must mean a multiparty system. Lazaroski said that there are many different ideas, including the idea that there should be a multiparty system or a dual-party system, that the Socialist Alliance should develop into an opposition party, and so on. It can be predicted what kind of difficulties there will be concerning the establishment of the ideopolitical platform of the political system, that is to say, concerning changes in the SFRY Constitution because of the different and conflicting concepts that exist in the country.

Yugoslav Democratic Alliance Denied Registration

AU1209200289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Higher Court of Croatia has rejected the charges that the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative filed against the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs because it had failed to accept the association's demand to be registered. At a news conference in Zagreb, the association's leading people have pointed out that, in their opinion, while the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative has not been registered, it has not been banned either. Therefore, it may happen that the association, as the first swallow of Yugoslav pluralism, will fly somewhere south and ask to be registered there. That could be in Titograd, for example.

Markovic Cabinet Deemed 'Last Chance'

AU1009201589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 89 p 13

[Rajko Zivkovic commentary reprinted from Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE: "Who Is Undermining the Federal Executive Council"—date not given]

[Text] Who, in fact, is calling for Markovic's government to be brought down and who is predicting and counting its final days? Is it only those who are not familiar with the laws governing the way out of the crisis or even those (or only those) who do not care at all about either laws or Markovic's government?

The government's chief persistently astounds his critics by refusing to adopt an anti-inflation program and explaining that most of the measures that the Federal Executive Council are implementing have an anti-inflationary effect and that everything that the government is doing is against the real roots of inflation. Among the strong anti-inflationary measures that Markovic's cabinet has taken one should count the series of measures for establishing control over irregular money

issue, scrapping bills of exchange as a means of payment, banning interest-free credit, banning issuing post-dated checks, reducing extra-budgetary spending, reducing import duties, liberalizing foreign exchange spending, and so on.... Although not "put together" in one paper or document, much of this is anti-inflationary. After all, previous governments have also had "clear and consistent anti-inflationary programs" and inflation increased.

Nevertheless, Markovic's greatest enemy is inflation and its rush toward four figures. Not even all the "ultra-left" dogmatic and conservative forces—as the premier called his opponents at the 25th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia—will be as fatal to him as inflation could be.

In this connection, the question is being heard more and more often: Will the government survive the fall? Markovic's opponents have daily been nourishing the fear that the government may not. If they succeed in their endeavors, this would mean that even the adherents of Markovic's policy have finally abandoned the Yugoslav concept of finding a way out of the crisis for a long time. In this context, for example, the least strange thing is the benevolent attitude of the Montenegrin leadership to the banner at the meeting of the hungry in Niksic which said: "What is Ante doing to us, we will die of starvation." It is as if the sole and chief culprit for hunger in Montenegro and the soup kitchens is Ante Markovic. The old saying goes: Put your own house in order first.

In essence, one can view the possible overthrow of the Markovic government from the standpoint of the struggle for power, and this at a time when, as predicted by numerous economic experts, the government's many measures, and primarily those which bring down inflation, should be having a real effect.

Undoubtedly, Markovic's cabinet is not infallible and his program does have its failings, but despite all this, we are daring to claim that this government represents the last chance for the country to extricate itself from the crisis if, of course, we care about a modern Yugoslavia.

Ckrebic Speaks on Position of Party in Society

AU1109164289 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 89 p 6

[M. Zivkovic report: "The Metal Works Is Not a Mistake"]

[Text] Smederevo, 2 Sep—Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited the Smederevo metal combine today and spent quite a long time talking to the leadership of this collective.

Rade Colic, president of the management committee of the Smederevo metal combine, and his colleagues told Dusan Ckrebic that the program of the economic and financial rescue of the business operations and consolidation of development in this metal works was going according to plan with regard to increased production, the productivity of labor, and the sale of finished products. Better results are also being achieved with regard to the quality of steel, sheet metal, and metal powder. In the first half year, production was increased by 23 percent. The greatest problem now facing the combine is the 3,000 workers who will not be needed by the end of 1994 for technological reasons.

Speaking at the end of the exhaustive talks, Dusan Ckrebic first of all stressed that a simplified view of the Smederevo metalworks had prevailed for a long time in our country. It had previously, and sometimes still even today, been erroneously counted as a mistake but in this respect, the fact was not taken into consideration that it has had an established concept of development, and resisted the march of time and resists it even today when we are approaching four-figure inflation.

Better Results Are Emerging

It is essential for this metalworks to have a modern conceptual technological and technical level. The metalworks is characterized not by its failures but by a good technological and technical level that is directed to the world summit. Thus, Serbia and this collective should struggle for the construction of the combine to be finished as soon as possible, with the orientation toward greater productivity for the market and reduced costs in business operations. Better results are already emerging which are reflected in the essential increase in production with a simultaneous rise in productivity, profitability, and economy.

The League of Communists, of primarily Serbia, is realistically the strongest political force—and this is not accidental—because it has undertaken the resolution of key problems, stressed Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the League of Communists of Serbia today enjoys a certain support and reputation and must continue with such an orientation. The League of Communists of Serbia has an important role in the preparations for the Extraordinary 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Today we need a different situation in society for the League of Communists. Therefore, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia should undoubtedly remain a unified organization; its parts should have a certain independence, and democratic centralism should in this respect be maintained.

We should not, continued Ckrebic, waste too much of our time with the issues of the minority and majority in the League of Communists. There should be a democratic attitude to those who think differently, but the minority should not become a faction within the party. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia must be capable of resolving the key issues of Yugoslav society. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia should not be a party in power, in the traditional sense, but it should not renounce its influence on social trends and should

not surrender its power, like the party in Poland, or to agree in advance to transferring to the opposition, like the Communists in Hungary. The people should know what the League of Communists supports and what it does not, but the trouble is, moreover, that in this respect there is still confusion even in the ranks of the party.

There Is No Clear Way Out of the Crisis

Regarding our super-inflation and the economic circumstances in the country, Dusan Ckrebic warned that there is still no clear way out of the crisis. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is therefore requesting that a complete anti-inflationary program be adopted or that this is called a program of the efforts and measures of all social factors for overcoming the existing great economic troubles. Everyone should find their place in this program and not to expect to look at what others are doing. The unfavorable economic tendencies should be stopped by the time the 14th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held because it is essential that we have a more favorable atmosphere than the present one for the largest meeting of Yugoslav Communists. In the present atmosphere, one cannot see the end to the rising inflation because it creates complete uncertainty both among producers and consumers.

In conclusion, Dusan Ckrebic said, addressing his hosts, that the metal combine in Smederevo has subjective forces which are capable of resolving the problems of the collective and therefore what is now being undertaken deserves wider social support.

Workers Demonstrate on Arrests in Nevesinje

LD1309143889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0839 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Nevesinje, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Some 40 of the most persistent citizens of Nevesinje stayed outside the municipal assembly building last night, protesting against the sentences given to seven members of the organizing committee of previous meetings in the town.

The majority of the several hundred participants in the protest meeting dispersed last night after it had been announced that the republican magistrate's court had annulled the sentences of the municipal magistrate and returned the cases for reconsideration. The remaining demonstrators are dissatisfied with the return of the cases to the municipal level and are demanding a verdict from the higher court freeing the seven.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1127 GMT on 13 September carries a report on the protest meeting in Nevesinje which adds: "The small group of the most determined demonstrators who spent the whole night outside the Nevesinje municipal assembly building demanding the release from prison of members of the organizing committee of previous protest meetings have been joined during the morning by several hundred workers from Nevesinje factories, and by pupils from primary schools and the Blagoje Parovic secondary school center, who have joined the protest meeting together with their teachers. The work at factories and schools in Nevesinje has thus been completely halted and a rather confusing situation prevails in the town, although fortunately there have been no serious incidents."]

Protest Meeting Ends

LD1309224189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Nevesinje, 13 Sept (TANJUG)—Today, at about 1400, a 3-day nonstop protest meeting of about 500 citizens in Nevesinje ended, after they had been informed that the municipal judge has made a decision to halt proceedings against, and to free from responsibility, seven members of the organization committee of the hitherto meetings here. The decision followed the annulment of the decision made by the municipal judge regarding jail sentences and fines pronounced 5 days ago for the organizing of the banned meeting on 26 August. The annulment was made by the republic court for minor offences. [passage omitted]

Workers Appeal to Assembly Over Inflation

LD1309171289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Urgent lowering of inflation, and ending usurious interest rate policies and privileges are among demands adopted by workers of Rakovic basin [an industrial area of Belgrade] at today's half-hour meeting. About 10,000 workers from all collectives in this municipality who gathered on the premises of the 21 May enterprise, sent their demands to the SFRY Assembly as the most responsible body, which should adopt a complete program for resolving the most urgent problems of living at its next session.

From the gathering, Rakovica workers sent a proclamation to all workers of Yugoslavia calling on them to overcome the crises with class unity and mobilization.

Possibility of Farmers Linking With Workers Seen

AU0809145489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 89 p 2

[Ljubinka Vujinovic commentary: "Bringing Symbols Closer to Each Other"]

[Text] "Help Agriculture While You Still Have Enough To Eat." This slogan, and several variants of it ("...while your stomachs are still full," and the like) which appeared on banners carried during the farmers' meeting in front of the SFRY Assembly the day before yesterday has two aspects: an appeal and a threat.

The former originates in the past, in those decades when some fallacies of socialism reached their culmination in agrarian policy, when villages were desolate and peasants

pushed to the periphery of social, political, economic, and cultural life from where, so completely disorganized, they usually complained about high taxes. The small number of delegates they had at social-political organizations and in communities sometimes also mentioned the depressed prices of agricultural products.

The other, the threatening aspect of the farmers' discontent belongs to the present times and, it seems, even more to the future. The overall crisis has sharpened people's political thinking, so farmers, following the better organized workers, set off for a meeting—true, following the fashion—to demand their rights. The farmer's demands are a little more refined because the "bread and butter" of the workers' demands he can still produce himself. Farmers' demands now include the agrarian and general policy in which "settled accounts" imply equal treatment of their production in the market economy, the treatment one can attain only by introducing measures that recognize the specificities of agriculture. Therefore the demands are to have "directly paid subsidies," prices that "take inflation into account," and tax deductions for production materials, ranging all the way to "a lump sum grant" from the state in payment for its mistakes.

When transferred to the terrain of "pure politics," the two-sided farmers' discontent reveals yet another dimension. The meeting was attended by farmers from Serbia including the provinces, from Slovenia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Hercegovina. Being already organized into their alliances, Slovene and Croat farmers decided not to attend this meeting, certainly because they were convinced that they would be able to influence changes in agriculture through their alliances and associations. Their situation is certainly scarcely better than that in Vojvodina, for instance, but they are seeking other ways of solving their problems, believing (perhaps too early) in the processes of democratization that have already started and the common sense that tells us that agriculture holds one of the keys to the general stabilization of economic life and—once the bread and butter are there—of political life too.

Observed in this context, the farmers' meeting in Belgrade is only the mild sting of a harmless wasp, to which there was no reaction by the representatives of the state, party, or government, except for the rather inconspicuous presence of the federal minister for agriculture. True, he could only reiterate the list of "agricultural measures" he had already made public at Gardinovci, the "birth place" of this meeting which had been under preparation for a long time with only an uncertain chance of really being held. In fact, the farmers' demands did not go any further than the federal government ("we want the coach") [Markovic], although the proposals that the Federal Executive Council itself had initiated mostly "cover" the farmers' current desires. This in fact says more about the uninformed farmers whose field of vision reaches no further than the Federal Executive Council. All policy, including agricultural policy, is conducted through the political system which has entangled all strings—those leading to economy and agriculture—and keeps them so entangled. Seen from this angle, it is certain that, despite all the social tensions that have led to this meeting, and of which meetings it seems that there might be more in the future, it is hard to believe that the knot can really be "disentangled" by this ad hoc method.

However, although the farmers who gathered in front of the Assembly recently looked rather harmless and their symbol, the sickle, seemed to be too weak a tool to cut the said knot, one should not forget that bread is earned by the hammer too, and that the two together can really change the relationship of forces and even systems. The farmers have announced that there is a possible connection between the two symbols.